

JUN 22 1911

36

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



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New York

Enclosed find ten cents in stamps. Kindly mail me your 45-page illustrated catalog.

Name
Address

The Editor's Desk

AN EDITORIAL PARABLE

Who remembers the quaint old town hall lecturer? He used to wander into the village wrapped up in a shiny Prince Albert with his travel lecture in a tattered manuscript under one arm and a carpet bag containing his tooth brush and a doughnut under the other arm. He was a welcome entertainer in the days of the stage-coach. But time long since has called him from the platform.

The new town entertainer motors into the village with a moving-picture machine on the back seat. He doesn't put his audience to sleep telling them about the world and its happenings. He gives the acetylene gas tank a twist with his thumb and SHOWS THEM.

This is a significant little publishing parable.

The old-style, moss-back publication which still tries to entertain Twentieth Century readers by Nineteenth Century telling methods, must soon go the way of the town hall lecturer.

The Twentieth Century magazine entertainer and educator is the periodical which SHOWS its readers how the wheels of the world "go 'round" in pictures. What the moving-picture entertainment is to the town hall, LESLIE'S is to the periodical world.

PROGRESSIVENESS

Business conditions are continually changing.

A man may say, "My business has been built up without the aid of advertising."

That man overlooks the fact that conditions have changed since he started in business. He is using machinery to-day where he used hand power forty years ago, because he realizes that a reduction of the manufacturing cost means increased profits.

Why should he not reduce the selling cost as well?

The great national publications offer him the opportunity of introducing his commodity to millions, instead of mere thousands by obsolete methods.

He must be progressive and use progressive advertising media. Leslie's Weekly is a progressive publication and possesses all the essential elements that the national advertiser desires.

Circulation Guaranteed Over 325,000 Copies an Issue. \$1.25 a Line

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN, Advertising Manager

Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street
Brunswick Building, NEW YORK

"Tells the news of the world in picture"



COPYRIGHT, 1910, LESLIE-JUDGE CO.
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"
By James Montgomery Flagg

Keep in a Pleasant Frame of Mind

Everything goes easy when you do.

The way to keep in a pleasant frame of mind is to subscribe to JUDGE.

JUDGE is always optimistic, full of funny jokes and sprightly humor.

It is contagious; it makes its readers optimistic and happy.

Sign the attached coupon, and like the prince and princess in the fairy tales, live happy ever after.

Send 10c in stamps for a sample copy and an extra print of one of the beautiful front covers of JUDGE (as shown above) suitable for framing.

Leslie-Judge Co.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Please send to me a copy of JUDGE and proof of "Sally in Our Alley" for framing.

Enclosed 10 cents in stamps.

Name

Address

Leading Epicures

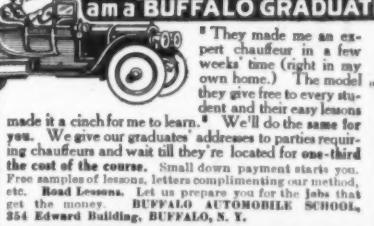
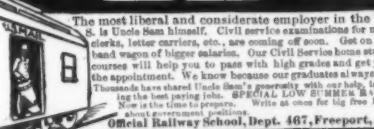
In every country know and use

**LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE**

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It tickles the palate as only a rarely good sauce can. For Soups, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Game and Gravies it is an indispensable relish.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

**I Earn \$35.00 A Week
as a BUFFALO GRADUATE****Get on Uncle Sam's Pay Roll****Siccing a Dog on a Customer at the Door Never Did Inspire Confidence or Create Trade**

A periodical which in its editorial columns knocks business, muck-rakes national institutions, indicts the storekeeper and the manufacturer and inspires a general disbelief in the honor and integrity of our business men—cannot be expected by these same business men and manufacturers to inspire its readers with confidence in their advertisements.

A publication that supports our institutions and expresses faith in the inherent honesty and right-dealing of our business men inspires support and patronage.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY exerts through its progressive and constructive editorial policy a mighty buying influence in favor of the advertisers in its pages.

Are not these facts, and a guarantee of over 325,000 circulation at \$1.25 per agate line, worth considering in making up your new list of advertising mediums?

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN,
Advertising Manager.

Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

All the News in Pictures

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agents: The International News Company, Bremont's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS: Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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**Next Week's Issue**

Dated June 22, 1911

ARE WE GIVING ALASKA A SQUARE DEAL?—The extraordinary record of ten years of oppression and neglect and the demand the citizens of Alaska are making to use their own coal to warm their hearthstones and to develop their own resources, by Charles T. Conover.

THE GIRL THAT GOES WRONG. This number will contain the seventh of Reginald Wright Kauffman's sensational installments dealing with the perils of white slavery. "The Girl That Was Weak" makes one of the most impressive stories this gifted writer has written. Each article is complete in itself.

THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN TO FLY.—Miss Harriet Quimby, Leslie's well-known dramatic critic, will tell of her exciting experiences with her new flying machine. Miss Quimby is the first woman in the world to manipulate a monoplane.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Send Me

\$1.00

for Two

Poplin

Club Ties



With the distinct understanding that the Tie I furnish will not WRINKLE like ordinary silk ties.

If they do, back goes your money at once.

I have been studying the Tie question for a long time and have solved the problem.

My Club Ties are made of SILK POPLIN, two inches wide at ends, 33 inches long (for medium sizes), 35 inches long (for large sizes), extra large 38. Are REVERSIBLE, double wear.

I guarantee them to outwear any silk or satin tie made.

Made in the following shades: Purple, Old Rose, Heliotrope, Red, White, Cerise, Gray, Green, Black, Brown, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c. to \$1.00 for them in selling by his usual methods.

When you buy from me you save money, get a guaranteed article which you can return, if not satisfactory; and save you the annoyance of shopping.

My new Catalogue (containing diagrams how to correctly tie Bow-ties, Four-in-hand and Ascots) will be sent FREE upon application.

My goods are not sold by agents or retailers.

High Grade Goods at first cost" and money returned at once if customer is dissatisfied.

References: ANY Bank in Troy.

C. G. CLEMISHAW, 283 River St., Troy, N. Y.

Safe and Sane "Fireworks"

BE PATRIOTIC—CELEBRATE THE
"GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY" in a
"SAFE" and "SAFE" manner with
"YOUNG AMERICA" ELECTRIC
SPARKLERS.The most beautiful, dazzling and
brilliant "Fireworks" novelties.Indorsed by all the leading Authorities
as absolutely the only safe, sane and
harmless fireworks in the world.Being smokeless and odorless they are extensively used the year round for
all kinds of indoor and outdoor amusements and celebrations.To the "little folks" they are a constant
delight.Avoid resultant "casualties" and the
hazardous anticipation of "tetanus" caused
by dangerous fireworks.Order a supply of these wonderful harm-
less novelties for your "little folks" at
once. Send your order today, do it now,
before you forget.**"SPECIAL OFFER"**We will ship by express or mail, all charges paid to any
address, one gross "Young America" on receipt of \$1.00,
three gross for \$2.50, or seven gross for \$5.00.Beware of Cheap Dangerous Imitations
We manufacture the only Genuine "Electric Sparkler".AMERICAN SPARKLER COMPANY
Dept. L. W. N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

HOLD FAST PAPER CLIPS

ARE ENDORSED BY GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS AT WASHINGTON
AS THE BEST BECAUSE THEYAre free from projecting points that injure the hands
and papers.Will not pick up other papers on the desk or in the
letter file.

Can be used on the CORNER as well as on top of the sheet.

Will hold securely 3 to 40 sheets.

Cost no more than inferior clips.

Are quickly applied or removed.

Can be used over and over.

Do not mutilate the paper.

Always hold their shape.

Cannot tangle or tear.

Are the strongest.

In boxes of 100, 150, 250, 300, 500 Clips, \$1.00;

Cartons, ten boxes, 1,000 Clips, \$1.00;

Cartons, fifty boxes, 5,000 Clips, \$4.50.

CUTTER-TOWER CO.

405 BAYHAWA BUILDING

BOSTON, MASS.

N. S. PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLD FAST
PAPER CLIPS

A FINELY FINISHED Aluminum Tobacco Box and Automatic Cigarette Roller in one

Starting.

Finished.



Place paper and tobacco in lid of open box—shut the box and it will automatically roll and seal a perfectly shaped cigarette and deliver it 50c through opening in lid. Mailed postpaid for 50c
THE PROGRESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Colt Bldg., Paterson, N. J.

A BOON TO WEARERS OF FALSE TEETH

GUM TOUGH
Tooth Paste is a new
discovery which toughens
and hardens the gums so
that your plate will never
hurt or irritate your mouth.
GUM TOUGH Tooth
Paste will convince you that it does heal and toughen
the gums, and renders the whole mouth healthy.
By mail for 25c. in silver or
postage stamps. Address
GUM TOUGH CO.
Cor. Olive & Boyle
ST. LOUIS, MO.

GUM TOUGH Tooth Paste

Monarchs of the Air and Sea

A STARTLING CONTRAST IS SHOWN IN THE TWO PICTURES ON THIS PAGE, ONE THAT OF THE NEW BRITISH NAVAL AIRSHIP JUST LAUNCHED AND THE OTHER THAT OF THE AMERICAN

DREADNOUGHT WHICH WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES IN THE CORONATION PARADE, EACH A FIGHTING MACHINE WITHOUT A PEER OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD.



THE GREATEST WARSHIP IN THE CORONATION PARADE.

OUT OF EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF WARSHIPS, GATHERED TO CELEBRATE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE V. TO THE THRONE, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF EVERY SEA POWER IN THE WORLD AND THE PRIDE OF ENGLAND'S NAVY, THE MOST POWERFUL WILL BE THE AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT "DELAWARE," SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE AS SHE WAS PASSING UNDER THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO SAIL FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

PHOTO COPYRIGHT E. LEVICK

CXII

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Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, June 15, 1911

No. 2910

Clear the Track!

IT WILL not be pleasant to see more idle men at the end of the Taft administration than there were at the beginning of the McKinley administration in 1896. Such, however, is what may happen, according to the prophecy of a close and competent observer, the former Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, after a journey across our continent. Despite the enormous crops of last year and the reasonable expectation of a ten-billion-dollar-money-value crop this year, business continues to be depressed. Can it be otherwise so long as the present policy of the Federal government toward the railroads and other large corporations continues? There are to-day hundreds of thousands of idle men who might be at work not only supporting themselves, but adding to the country's productiveness and wealth, if a halt had been called to unjust corporation baiting.

At a dinner given recently by the Business Men's League of St. Louis, in honor of President Bush, the new executive head of the Missouri Pacific, in a strong address President E. C. Simmons, of the Simmons Hardware Company, showed how the spirit of co-operation in great business enterprises which used to characterize our country had given place to one of antagonism. The first \$100,000 raised to begin the Missouri Pacific, the first railroad built westward from the Mississippi River, he said, was subscribed by three business men of St. Louis. Within four years of this time St. Louis had subscribed toward new railroads \$6,400,000, half of this being from individual citizens and half from the city in its corporate capacity. In contrast with this co-operative attitude, St. Louis to-day is the center of anti-railroad agitation. In the thirty-seven State Legislatures in session last winter, there were introduced 512 anti-railroad bills, and of this number Missouri legislators originated sixty-five, or nearly fifteen per cent. "And we wonder," says Mr. Simmons, "why St. Louis doesn't grow faster?"

It is, indeed, true that in the early days railroads were guilty of unfair and irregular practices. They may have watered stock, dictated where factories were to be located and where cities were to grow; but while these practices have now ceased, a spirit of antagonism has been aroused which would punish the railroads for wrongs practiced many years in the past. The railroads ought to be penalized, and that severely, for wrong-doing; but, that accomplished, they should be let alone, not hampered, as is now the case, in their efforts to still further develop the resources and wealth of this great country.

Black Peril for Republicans.

THE OPPOSITION to the Sutherland amendment to the proposition for the direct election of United States Senators offers a menace to the Republican party in many States. By the Sutherland proviso the Federal government would retain control over the election of Senators under the direct vote plan. If that amendment should fail, the States would have complete sway over the choice of those public officers. If the measure should pass without the Sutherland proviso, the majority of the negro voters might oppose the Republican party in 1912. While the Republicans control the Senate only and while their sway there depends on the fidelity of the insurgents to the party which elected them and to which they profess to belong, the Republicans would be held responsible if the government should lose control over the election of the Senators. The Democratic House is against that stipulation, but it is within the power of the Republican Senate to put it in the bill or to defeat legislation on that subject altogether. Thus, if the Senate permits the measure to pass without the Sutherland safeguard, the negro voters of the country would be likely to oppose the Republican party next year. The negroes favor this proviso of national control because they are virtually excluded from the polls in some of the States. Hence they want the Federal authority to keep its eye on the election of members of each branch of Congress in every State.

That the Republican party would lose many States if the negro element should turn against it is extremely probable. The figures for the negro population of the various States for 1910 have not

yet been made public, but those for 1900 can easily be got at. Of the States which, under normal conditions, are always or usually carried by the Republicans, there were, in 1900, 3,215 negroes of voting age in Colorado, 29,762 in Illinois, 18,186 in Indiana, 4,441 in Iowa, 14,695 in Kansas, 10,456 in Massachusetts, 2,298 in Nebraska, 21,476 in New Jersey, 31,425 in New York, 31,235 in Ohio, 51,668 in Pennsylvania, 2,765 in Rhode Island and 14,786 in West Virginia.

The Sutherland amendment cannot be defeated in the Senate except by the votes of insurgents. As four-fifths of the insurgents come from States which generally or always are won by the Republicans, the chances for the loss of the negro vote are serious enough to be taken into the account. Now, the insurgents have an interest in Republican success. All the favors which they can hope to get come from the Republican party. They can obtain no recognition from the Democrats. A real peril thus confronts them as well as the Republican regulars. While nearly all the regulars favor the Sutherland stipulation, many of the progressives are against it. Thus they not only support a rash experiment in legislation, but they endanger the success of their party in 1912 and place their own seats in jeopardy. The exercise of a little common sense and public spirit in dealing with this measure will save the insurgents from a needless blunder.

Crush Out White Slavery.

FROM all sides we are receiving words of encouragement in our crusade against the horrors of the white slave traffic. Only two of over three hundred thousand subscribers have objected to Mr. Kauffman's thrilling and enlightening stories on "The Girl That Goes Wrong" and articles exposing the fearful prevalence of vice in our great cities which have appeared in LESLIE'S. The fact remains that we are stirring the indignation of thoughtful people to their very depths by the timely exposure of the terrible truth. Among the letters received are some from women who have consecrated themselves to the work of rescuing the fallen. We shall in due time print extracts from these. Anthony Comstock, whose recent article in LESLIE'S called attention to the pitfalls laid for young women seeking employment in our great cities, writes us, "Only yesterday a young woman came into my office who received a lot of infamous matter through the mail while seeking employment through advertising." Most pathetic of all are letters received from some of the victims of the white slave traffic. Hopeless of their own redemption, they beg us to continue to warn others of their sad fate. Let the good work go on until the whole land shall be aroused to a full appreciation of the iniquities of the white slave traffic.

Low Prices and Hard Times.

A REDUCTION of dividends by the railroads will be a sure precursor of a reduction of wages. A reduction of dividends has already begun.

A reduction in the prices of the products of the farm will surely mean a reduction in the income of the farmer. That reduction has already begun. Hence the protests against the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada.

Low prices mean hard times. Experience is the best teacher.

Go South, Young Man!

THE SECOND Mississippi State-wide immigration convention, to meet at Gulfport, Miss., June 23d, 24th, is deemed of sufficient importance to call forth a proclamation from Governor Noel. The specific purpose of this great representative meeting, at which fifteen hundred or more delegates are expected to be present, is to direct immigration into the Southern States. The South needs the immigrant as does no other section of the country and has a home and work for all who will come. Commenting on the fact that hundreds of thousands of the best type of the American farmer have left the North and the middle West and have gone into western and northwestern

Canada, to their ultimate disappointment, the official announcement of the Mississippi Land Development Association, under whose auspices the immigration convention is to be held, says, "Our lands are better, cheaper and in every way more desirable, especially so when our balmy climate is considered." The South has the land and the resources. Its only problem now is to "get next" to the prospective settler and investor.

The Plain Truth.

"IDON'T like—I just *love* your bonny magazine, and I hope you will continue to promote love, peace and harmony among nations and individuals. Life is brief—average, thirty-three years. Let us donate kind looks and pleasant words, and God will bless us all." This is the fervid appreciation of a LESLIE'S WEEKLY reader in Indianapolis. Blushing, we still hope that we may deserve it.

IN MARKED contrast with the generosity and charity of the Jew toward Christianity are the persecution of Jews by Christians and the general hostile attitude toward them on the part of Christian people. "But every nation in which they have been permitted to live," said Rev. Dr. Lee, a well-known Methodist minister of St. Louis, "has been richer by their thrift, stronger by their health and purer by their domestic ideas than by these qualities contributed by any other class." A remarkable tribute is this to the most maligned race of history.

A TRUST-BUSTER'S partner in trouble! Ohio's new Democratic Senator at Washington, with the dog-catching name of Pomerene, was nominated for the Senate by his law partner, Owen J. Evans, while the latter was a member of the Legislature. Evans has just confessed in open court the acceptance of a bribe and his willingness to turn informer on the rest of the bribe takers. Of course this may not be a reflection on Pomerene, even if a man is sometimes known by the company he keeps. Pomerene recently secured considerable notoriety by introducing a resolution in the Senate calling for the criminal prosecution of the trust magnates.

THES PROMISE of the Maderists to abolish bull fighting and legalized gambling in Mexico argues well for the new spirit which is to dominate that republic. All gambling concessions made after November 20th, the date the revolution began, will be canceled and no concessions previous to that time will be honored after their expiration. This will mean eventually the abolition of the national lottery. The civic revolution in Mexico which seems about to be consummated could have no better accompaniment than this moral house-cleaning. In the same connection it should be noted that the greatest single load upon Cuba as well is the national lottery, not only because of the amount of money large numbers of the population thus lose, but because of the general demoralizing influence that this method of legalized gambling has upon the people in all their relations. Both of these countries should know that no nation whose corner-stone is gambling can long endure.

BOSTON is plowing virgin soil in organizing a Municipal Athletic Association for its thousands of boys and girls. In recent years many cities have been doing something along the line of playgrounds, but Boston plans the most thorough campaign yet for boys and girls who have no place to play but the crowded streets. The work will include field and track sports, swimming, baseball and other games suitable for developing vigorous muscles, sound constitutions and moral self-control. The scheme contemplates, finally, municipal gymnasiums, indoor athletic contests and out-of-door winter sports. Boston has never planned a wiser expenditure of public funds. Cities have too long robbed children of their inalienable right to play. Many a bad boy of the streets will be found to be not a bad boy at all when once his instinct for sport and physical rivalry has been turned into right channels. The Y. M. C. A. and the summer camps of churches and other institutions have already done admirably, but their scope has of necessity been limited. With municipalities taking a hand, the field should be adequately covered.



READY FOR THE CORONATION CEREMONY

THE KING AND THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN THE GORGEOUS ROBES THEY WILL WEAR AT THE GREAT PAGEANT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON, NEXT WEEK.

George V---Boy, Man and King

A Picture Biography of the Ruler Who Will Be Crowned King of Great Britain, June 20



1867.



1870.



1880.



1896.



1911.

FROM THE NURSERY TO THE THRONE.



THE KING AS A SOLDIER.
Inspecting the army maneuvers at
Aldershot.



RIDING IN HYDE PARK.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge accompanying
his Majesty.



BIDDING FAREWELL TO VISITORS.
At the Waterloo Station in London, the Duke of
Connaught to the left.



OPENING THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.
The King and the Queen standing during the singing of the
national anthem.



RIDING WITH QUEEN MARY.
On the way to open the Festival of
Empire.



IN THE COUNTRY.



AT A PUBLIC FUNCTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXCEPT LOWER CENTER (LEVICK) BY BROWN BROS.

A Week's News in Pictures



CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT LITTLE ROCK.
Twenty thousand former wearers of the Gray attended this year's reunion at the Arkansas city. Photograph shows the parade.



ANGRY ALASKANS DUMPING CANADIAN COAL INTO BAY.
Imitating the historic Boston Tea Party as a means of protest against the government's conservation policy. Striking scene during the recent disturbances at Cordova.



LAYING CORNER-STONE OF FIRST ARMORY OF BOY SCOUTS.
Laid by Ernest Thompson Seton at Washington, Md., in the presence of five hundred Boy Scouts of America.



JOURNALISM WEEK AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
Mrs. C. A. Bonfils (Winifred Black) of the Kansas City "Post," and Miss V. A. L. Jones of the St. Louis "Republic," with group of women students of journalism. It was the most notable assemblage of newspaper people ever held in the middle West.



IN HONOR OF WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.
Unveiling the monument at the Vicksburg National Military Park. Governor McGovern of Wisconsin and General F. D. Grant made addresses.



VISIT OF THE BATTLESHIP "IDAHO" TO VICKSBURG, MISS.
Marines from the warship on parade. This is the first time a battleship of the Idaho's class has gone so far up the Mississippi.



REMARKABLE RAILWAY WRECK AT EAST MADISONVILLE, O.
How a runaway freight train left a trail of broken cars strewn on both sides of the railway track.



BALTIMORE'S NEWEST MONUMENT.
Erected at Eutaw Place and Lafayette Avenue, in memory of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The \$30,000 Aeroplane Race

And the Fatal Accident Which Marred the Start of the Paris-Madrid Contest



PHOTO E. LEVICK

JUST BEFORE THE CATASTROPHE AT ISSY.
Minister of War Bertheaux, who was killed, on right, and Premier Monis, who was badly injured, on left, with General Maunoury (pointing), Military Governor of Paris, in center. Into this group dashed the runaway aeroplane.



PHOTO E. LEVICK

AVIATOR TRAIN WHOSE PLANE KILLED BERTEAU.
The tragedy which marred the start of the Paris-Madrid race May 21, was due to M. Train's losing control of his machine, which dashed into the crowd of distinguished spectators shown in picture on left.



PHOTO UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

VEDRINE, WHO WON THE GREAT RACE.
His actual time from Paris to Madrid was twelve hours and eighteen minutes, which for the distance is over sixty miles an hour. He won \$30,000 in prizes.



PHOTO E. LEVICK

GARROS, CONTESTANT IN TWO RACES.
While defeated by Vedrine in the Paris-to-Madrid race, Garros started at once in the Paris-Turin contest and led all competitors to Genoa, only to fall and wreck his machine at Civita Vecchia, Italy.



PHOTO E. LEVICK

WRECK OF THE TRAIN MONOPLANE.
Scene after the body of the French Minister of War had been removed. Cavalry cleared the field and military surgeons gave first aid to the injured. M. Monis was kept in ignorance of his colleague's death for some days.



PHOTO E. LEVICK

GARROS STARTING ON HIS LONG FLIGHT.
Except Garros, Vedrine and Gibert, the other competitors dropped out at the time of or soon after the fatal accident to Minister Bertheaux. Gibert had the unique experience of a fight with an eagle in midair.

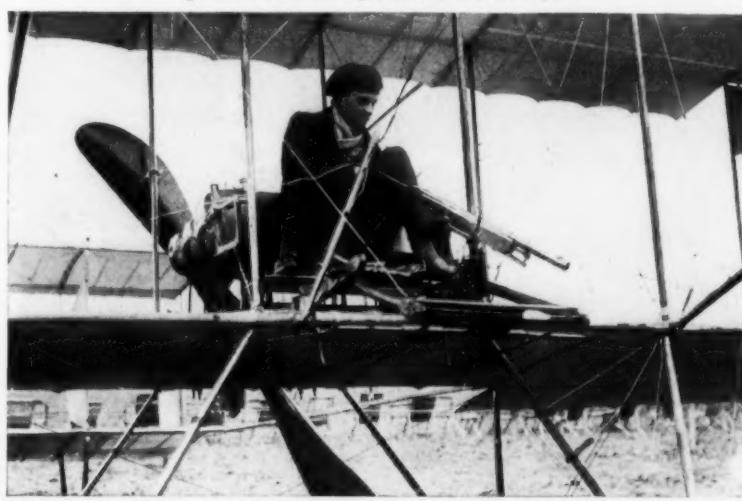


PHOTO THE PICTORIAL NEWS

ENGLAND'S NEW MILITARY AEROPLANE.
Aviator Gresswell in his machine with gun ready to fire. Photographed at a recent demonstration for the British War Office.

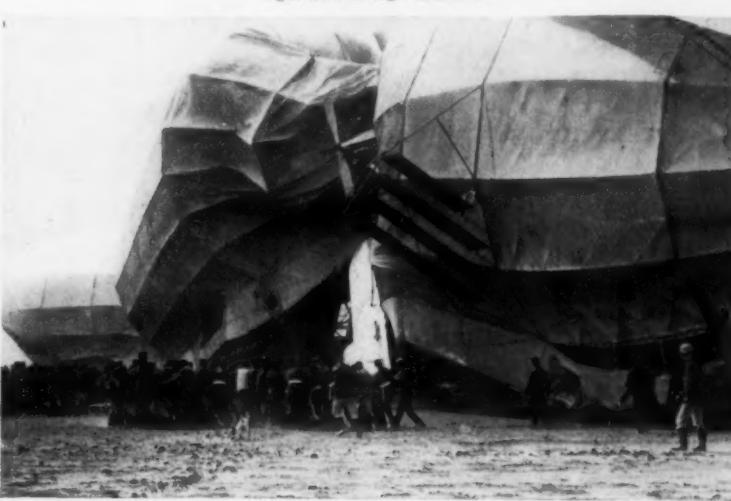


PHOTO TRAMPUS

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "DEUTSCHLAND."
Wreck of the latest Zeppelin dirigible at Duesseldorf, Prussia. Although eight persons were aboard no one was injured. A violent gust of wind caused the accident.

Who Invented the Aeroplane?

How the World Laughed While Professor Langley Was Actually Discovering the Great Secrets of Flight

By ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN



A MODEL OF THE LANGLEY FLYING MACHINE IN FLIGHT.



THE EXPERIMENTS WERE MADE FROM THE ROOF OF A HOUSE BOAT.



PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY.
Who discovered the first principles of flight.

WHEN the Wrights were making their trial flights at Fort Myer, when Grahame-White made his wonderful landing at the White House in Washington and while more recent and surprising exhibitions in aviation were in progress at Potomac Park, there was within the distance of a rifle shot of all these demonstrations in aviation the old house boat from which Professor S. P. Langley launched his flying machines. It floats on the tide or rests on the mud flats of the Potomac River, where the stream flows between the city of Washington and Virginia, a reminder to the very few who notice it at all that its former owner was the pioneer of aviation and that his idea is embodied in all successful flying machines. Few of those who read of daring flights, of crossing seas and mountains, of ascensions miles above the clouds in heavier-than-air machines remember that Professor Langley years ago grasped the idea of aerial navigation now in practice and spent twenty years of earnest endeavor in working out the problem that has since been practically solved.

Samuel Pierpont Langley was a remarkable man, and when the daring of present-day air men has ceased to dazzle, history will no doubt give to Langley his proper place among men whose minds and accomplishments have contributed to the progress of the world.

For many years he was secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, a position which alone gave him a place of prominence in the scientific world. Before he held this position he had become interested in the navigation of the air; in fact, as a boy, watching the big birds sail with spread of wings upon the wind, there was born within his brain the germ of the idea now embodied in the machines that have conquered the air. In all the subsequent years of toil and thought, Langley kept to his original idea that aerial navigation must be upon the plan of nature, and that, as the pressure of the air upon the wings of a bird held it aloft, so would the pressure of the air upon the spreading wings of a large machine, propelled with sufficient force, keep it in the air.

Professor Langley began his experiments in

1887 and continued them until 1903, when the funds provided by the government, as well as his own money, became exhausted. In that time he had demonstrated that navigation of the air was possible and that he had been pursuing the right theory. Machines that he had invented and constructed had made flights in the air, and, although the last machine he built did not actually fly nor carry a man, there is no doubt that it was capable of flying. So evenly balanced are success and failure that sometimes chance alone turns the scale, and, had it not been for the slightest accident, the old house boat would now be treasured as the point from which a man in a heavier-than-air machine made the first successful flight. Something in the launching gear went wrong, something caught as the big flying machine was leaving the house boat, one of the supports bent, and it went into the water fifty yards away, instead of on through the air, as its inventor had hoped and believed would be the result of the experiment. Professor Langley knew that only a mere accident—a misplaced cord, a trifle—had intervened to prevent the success of what proved to be his final effort in aviation. Those who witnessed the attempt believed then and are still convinced that the Langley flying machine would have been a success but for an accident. Exact models of the machine which was caught in the launching had made successful flights

on previous occasions from the same old house boat, and photographs had been taken of them by Alexander Graham Bell, who had unlimited faith and confidence in Professor Langley and his ultimate success in solving the great problem of the navigation of the air. The models made by Langley had sailed three thousand yards, when the fuel supply became exhausted and they settled gently upon the water.

Professor Langley was the pioneer in flying, even though the airship he built never carried a man into the air. Men who are experienced in the subject of aviation say the machine that failed in launching and is now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington could be assembled, equipped and manned, started on a level stretch of earth and made to fly as successfully as many of the more recently developed machines. When the men whose names are now known in the world of aviation were in knickerbockers or swaddling clothes, Langley was working out the principles upon which a machine could be made that would carry sufficient power to drive it through the air with enough force to sustain itself and overcome the attraction of gravity. He gave the best years of his life to the mechanics of the process. That means an amount of work which can be appreciated only by one who has turned the pages of the large volumes in the publications of the Smithsonian Institution which gives in figures, formulæ, illustrations, diagrams, tables and text all the manifold data necessary to construct a machine that will carry a man and fly through the air without the aid of gas.

Such a machine must be equipped with a spread of surface which will float the engine and the man. It must be evenly balanced, both as to its reach right and left and forward and back. Minute calculations were necessary to prevent the machine from soaring and being thrown back of its starting point, and also to prevent it from diving to the earth. Only the careful student can realize the amount of the work which Langley devoted to these subjects.

Had it not been for the high standing that Professor Langley had attained in other matters of

(Continued on page 679.)



READY FOR THE TRIAL FLIGHT FROM THE ROOF OF A HOUSE BOAT.

A small accident during the launching prevented the machine from rising. After a short jump of about fifty feet it fell into the water. The world laughed at such "crazy experiments," but experts to-day are convinced that if it had not been for a minor accident, this machine would have navigated the air.

PHOTO BY A. W. DUNN



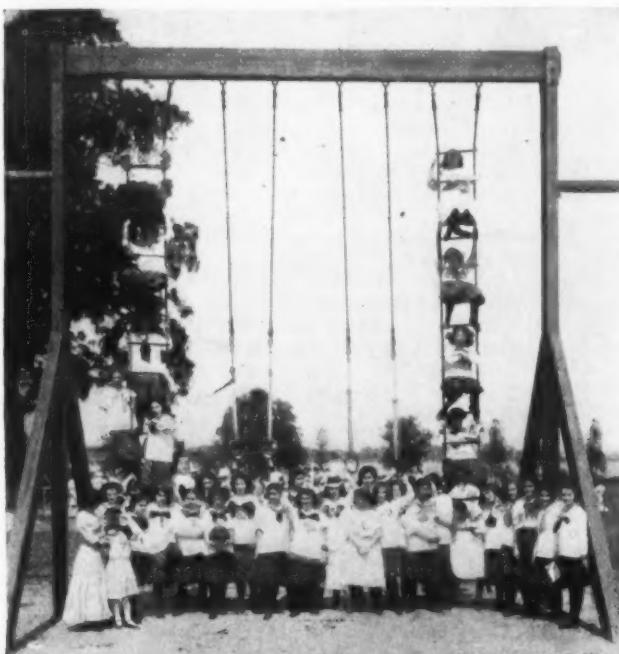
THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACES ON FIELD DAY.

A New Kind of High School

Why the Washington Irving School in New York Is the Most Wonderful in the World

By CHARLES T. HEASLIP

THE PEDAGOGUES of a generation ago would not have called it a real school. No, sirree! In their eyes a school consisted of a principal and a faculty. But in the eyes of the principal and faculty of the New York City Washington Irving High School, a school consists of pupils, principal and faculty—and the pupils are considered as much a part of the school as the teachers and principals. In addition, there is a real recognition there that the girls who attend the school have brains. Heresy, isn't it? But let us see how it works out. First, however, let me give you a snapshot of William McAndrew, the principal of this institution and the man who is responsible for all the "reverse English" that has been put on the cue ball of education there. He has been conservatively described by one visitor to the school as "an educator of marked originality, somewhat lacking in respect for tradition and authority, but a genial executive of stimulating personality who has established between himself, the teachers and the students a reciprocal relation of service, respect and affection."



LEARNING TO MAKE BEDS.

Principal McAndrew acquired a lot of his broad-mindedness by a commercial career in the advertising department of the Great Northern Railway before tackling the teaching game. Consequently, when he found himself at the head of a girls' high school, one day back in 1902, he viewed the problem of management from an entirely new standpoint—that of the broad-minded business man rather than the more or less narrow pedagogue. And he decided that pupil self-government, aided and abetted by encouraging and enthusiastic suggestions from the faculty, was the answer.

Having a committee of girl pupils conduct the opening exercises of the school, one reading the Scriptures and others conducting the elocution and dancing classes, was the first step taken in that direction. Classroom management by student officers rapidly followed and now the whole school is virtually run by the girls. And it is run like a great, big, happy family. The teachers are like so many "big sisters" to their pupils. They enter into all the student activities with real enthusiasm and encouragement and the pupils do the same for them. Why, they even attend the faculty meetings! And they are welcome there.

The pupils are not merely permitted to attend these meetings. They are welcome! Do you get it? No? Well, that is probably because your idea of a faculty meeting is a group of tired, nervous-looking teachers gathered together in a wing room and being either bored or frightened to death by a grouchy-looking gentleman in a loquacious mood

JUST BEFORE THE PASS-BALL RACE.

and a rusty Prince Albert. But just dismiss that picture, for that isn't the kind of faculty meetings they have at the Washington Irving High School. The faculty meetings there are "mutual interest parties," with the principal as host, and the teachers and pupils as his guests. And at every one of



THE MODEST BUILDING, BUT THE HOME OF THE MOST WONDERFUL HIGH SCHOOL IN THE WORLD.

these meetings something is done for the general good of the school. For instance:

Miss Brown, a second-year teacher, will announce that she has noticed considerable crowding on the front stairways recently during the changing of classrooms between recitation periods. Whereupon little Susie Smith will arise and explain that the congestion is due to the pupils from the front rooms upstairs meeting those from the front rooms downstairs, and will suggest that all crowding on the stairways can be eliminated if one set of pupils will use the side stairs and the other the front stairs. And the suggestion will probably be adopted. Then, perhaps, another pupil will get up and call attention to the fact that "some persons" have been dropping waste paper and other litter on the floors recently, instead of in the trash baskets. This matter will be referred to the girls' "Housekeepers' Union," whose members will see that the alleged offense is not repeated.

What is the "Housekeepers' Union"? Oh, just one of the many student organizations that have helped give the school its reputation. Its members see to it that



HOUSEKEEPING IS A PART OF THE COURSE.

everything in the school building is kept as spick and span as possible. You see, it's really difficult to write a rhythmic story about this school. "Faculty meetings" and "Housekeepers' Unions" should not have been mentioned in the same breath, but one just naturally led right into the other—and that's the way it is with everything there. One novelty treads upon the heels of another and the whole parade tramples over pedagogical precedents with a nonchalance that has made more than one educational demigod lose his balance and slide half-way down Mount Olympus, clutching wildly at the Bowlders of Tradition en route.

But Tradition never saves them. One time a cold-eyed superintendent of schools in another city packed his most cherished pedagogical theory in a canvas suit-case, along with his nightcap and toothbrush, and came down to New York just to see how much "overrated" the Washington Irving High School really was. He belonged to the noble army of educators who regard praise as a form of dynamite which must be swathed in the safe and soft recesses of the official mind, lest an explosion occur and wreck discipline. Now, most of the school heads whom he had visited without warning during his twenty years' experience as a dampener of pedagogical enthusiasm had had their offices decorated with tearful or sullen pupils who had been "sent to the principal." But no such depressing bas reliefs adorned the office of the Washington Irving High School principal as his "Supership" stalked in there.

(Continued on page 684.)

How White Slaves Are Shackled

The Astounding Disclosures of a Secret Investigation in New York City

By HARRIET QUIMBY

AMAZING disclosures involving the white slave traffic were made in the city of New York while John Purroy Mitchel was acting mayor, after Mayor Gaynor temporarily retired from office to recover from an assassin's wound. This investigation was made by well-qualified, experienced and trustworthy men. It covered a considerable period of time. It was thoroughly made. The reports of the investigators, now in the hands of the authorities, tell a startling story. With such evidence at hand, it seems incredible that the churches and all the other organizations that seek to improve social and moral conditions in New York City do not combine for a sweeping and effective crusade against one of the greatest evils of modern times.

Some of the disclosures made by the investigators are so unspeakably awful they cannot be printed. Dealing as some of them do with the depths of debauchery and degeneracy, they would be discredited if printed, for they are unbelievable. The indifference of the police, the evidence that in some instances police officers, even of the higher grades, wink at white slave traffic are set forth so clearly that there can be no further concealment of the fact that vice in the great city of New York is officially protected.

Dens of infamy masked under the guise of manicure parlors, employment bureaus, massage parlors, hair-dressing establishments, French restaurants, Greek refreshment rooms and coffee parlors, and even fruit, candy and cigar stores are numerous, and they are to be found in what are supposed to be the respectable streets of the city as well as those in the parts of the city designated as the "Tenderloin." In the light of these appalling facts, unearthed by official investigation, we can no longer doubt that the social evil is rampant in New York. The investigators are specific in their statements and these statements are sworn to. They give names of streets and numbers of houses and the names and numbers of policemen, sergeants and captains who appeared to be, if not in league, at least in sympathy with the human traffic which disgraces the Tenderloin and other sections of the city and which affords a profitable business to hundreds of Raines law hotels.

The report of one of the investigators states "that, standing around the Washington Monument, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, there were six women who stopped every man who crossed the thoroughfare at that point." Cab drivers hailed the investigators and were eager to lead them to the doors of disreputable resorts and by an arranged signal at the door to secure their admission and introduce them. In one notorious street, less than two blocks from the active shopping district, the sworn testimony of the investigators disclosed that there were ten houses in which the basement and ground floors were used for disreputable purposes, with unfortunate women sitting at the windows calling out to passers-by.

This caustic observation was made in one of the reports: "We found on our tour of inspection two policemen standing on the sidewalk in front of one of these resorts." If it takes two officers a day, at \$1,400 a year each, to watch ten disorderly resorts, what are the tax-payers paying \$2,800 a year for? Is it simply a pretense to put the degraded women out of business?" Part of the investigators reported that, in spite of the police, disreputable women all over the city were found to be openly plying their trade. One of the investigators states that in one of the most prominent streets in Harlem, a part of upper New York

thickly tenanted with families, he encountered an unusually deplorable condition. According to his testimony, "There are about twelve or fifteen unfortunate young girls who make their headquarters at a Raines law hotel and who spend the greater share of the evening plying their trade on the streets where there are respectable women with their children. These girls are very bold and aggressive, inclined to be abusive, often profane and sometimes insulting. There are many students, observers and investigators in this section, and many citizens, who in passing stop to look at the conditions which are open, visible, notorious and chronic." This affidavit continues thus: "Since Acting Mayor Mitchel's investigating committee has been at work, professional escorts have been employed for this class of girls, the escort meeting the girls outside on the street and escorting them in the side door of a drinking place. Bartenders and proprietors are in frequent communication with the patrolmen, especially if there are many people standing around on the other side of the street watching affairs."

Another affidavit states that the investigator saw two policemen in full uniform come out of a Raines law hotel entrance. One of the proprietors came out in advance and looked around, then returned and escorted the aforesaid policemen to the street. "The patrolmen," stated this investigator, "usually keep well out of the way of the girls plying their trade on the street and so manage to locate themselves that they do not in any way interfere with the regular run of the traffic." But occasionally and several times he had seen a patrolman, apparently a new man, and had seen the girls disappear for a time. Among the places mentioned by the investigators as being especially vicious were a dive which had as a blind a Chinese laundry in front of it, and a cigar store which to the layman would be an innocent-appearing place, but was really a blind for the den of infamy above it and the only entrance to which was through the cigar store.

A remarkable story was told in an affidavit made by an investigator—a woman and a well-known practicing lawyer. With a heroism worthy of highest commendation, this woman pursued her investigations far into the night. One of her affidavits recites that on Sunday morning, between midnight and two o'clock, she stood with two men who were also investigators and watched a notorious Raines law hotel in upper New York. They saw a policeman in full uniform, who proved to be a sergeant, in communication with a proprietor of one of the disreputable hotels. The latter handed what appeared to be money to a man who was with the policeman. What appeared to be money was passed to the sergeant, who then went to the station house. The number of the officer was then demanded by the investigators and the former appeared to be much agitated over the matter.

The connection between the police and the proprietors of disreputable resorts in New York City, according to the affidavits submitted, was open and flagrant. For instance: One of the investigators, in a sworn statement, said that she was walking by a Raines law hotel, the name and location of which were given, when the proprietor, standing in the door, called after her in an insulting way. She continues her story as follows: "This investigator turned and said to said manager, 'Don't you dare shout after me in the street or I shall have you arrested.' The investigator then crossed the street to where an officer, by the name of William —, was standing directly opposite the hotel and facing the aforesaid manager. The

investigator said to the officer, 'Why do you stand here and allow a person like that manager to shout after a decent woman?' Said officer put his finger almost against the investigator's face and shouted in a loud manner, 'I heard no one shouting at you, and if you don't go on about your business I will run you in!' The investigator then said to the officer, 'You heard him shout after me.' The officer thereupon again shoved his finger into defendant's face and said in a loud and boisterous manner, 'Now I again tell you that if you don't move on I will run you in.' The investigator then said to him, 'Run me in. I will not move on. I have appealed to you for protection; it is your duty to give it to me.' The officer again shouted, 'Now you move on or I will run you in!' The patrolman then walked away and stood on the corner for a few minutes and then proceeded down the avenue."

Bad as all this is, the story has further revelations. The facts concern not only the hardened women of evil ways, but also shed a white light over the darkest pages of the story of the white slave traffic. There is no longer a question as to the abundant justification of the report made by the Rockefeller Grand Jury regarding this wretched bargaining in body and soul. One of the saddest and most pathetic statements put forth in the lengthy affidavit made by the woman-lawyer investigator reads as follows:

This occurrence took place about twenty minutes past one o'clock in the morning. At five minutes past one when this defendant had reached the corner where a Raines law hotel stands, every light in the saloon part of the hotel was in full blast and the doors were open. Immediately as defendant reached the corner, the manager of the hotel whistled into the doorway of the hotel and the lights suddenly went out. The defendant stood on the corner and at or near half past one observed a man of about 40 or 45 years of age dragging a girl who was apparently about 17 years of age down — Avenue on the east side thereof. When the girl and man reached the point where defendant was standing, defendant heard the girl say to the man who was dragging her: "I don't want to go in there. I won't go!" The man then forced the girl to the side doorway of the hotel and the girl again refused to go in and tried to pull away from the man. He then caught her by the shoulders and forcibly pulled her into side doorway of the hotel. Ten minutes later, shrieks—loud and wild—were heard coming from one of the rooms upstairs apparently on the second floor of the hotel. These shrieks were in the voice of a young girl. After uttering five or six shrieks she called down "Oh, mother, mother, mother! Help me! Help!!!!" The manager of the hotel stood on the corner right under the window from whence such shrieks came and laughed.

I do not know what Acting Mayor Mitchel might have done had he continued at the head of the city government, but the mass of well-substantiated testimony which I have so briefly outlined as to the revolting conditions existing in the city should be within the reach not only of Mayor Gaynor, but also of the grand jury and of all the civic and religious societies interested in the suppression of the white slave traffic. It is for them to say what they will do about it.

Much is expected from the new head of the New York police department, Mr. Waldo. Already he is suggesting a number of striking and long-needed changes for the improvement of police regulation and the better protection of our citizens. After all, however, he will find, without looking far, that the greatest work that he can do is disclosed by the sworn testimony now in the hands of Mr. Mitchel, of this city. It is a situation that offers a great opportunity for a strong man with backbone and zeal not only to perform public service, but to establish his reputation as an official who, with the help of every good citizen, is not afraid to challenge the organized legions of vice and overthrow them.

Speed Madness

By JAMES BARDIN

Soar, dip and glide on the air tide,
Following currents wherever they go.
Leaving the wind creeping behind,
Sweep over land and across the sea;
Masters of space, fearing no race—
When motors are humming, the air lanes are
free!

Up! We go seeking the lofty place,
Where the lone vulture haunts the sky.
Up! The quick swallows attempt to race,
But swifter than they the air ships fly—
Swifter than e'en the tornado can sweep.
(Far in our wake the thunders roar!)
Ever ahead of the wind we keep,

Ever above the clouds we soar.
Fellows of eagles, and swifter, we are—
Breaking law's barriers, conquering fear,
Daring the heavens, defying the star.
Nothing delays us—our courses are clear!

Plunging along, graceful and strong.
(List to the cylinders' rhythmic wail!)
Taking no heed save that the speed
Faster and faster becomes as we sail.
Leaving the wind creeping behind,
Sweeping o'er land and across the sea;
Masters of space, fearing no race—
When motors are humming, the air lanes are
free!

UP! We have mastered the heaven's tides—
We have made them a thoroughfare.
Up! And then forward with level glides,
To race with the wildest winds that dare.
Soar to the heights when the clouds impede,
Drop when a current blocks the way;
Keep in the air lanes with flying speed,
Miss the swift whirl where zephyrs play—
Over the city and over the field,
Over the river and over the mere,
Over the mountains, in dawn mist concealed—
None of them stops us—our courses are clear!

Tilt up the planes, nothing restrains,
Blurred is the face of the earth below;

Protecting the Housewife



WAGON LOADS OF CONFISCATED WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BEING TAKEN FROM CITY HALL, NEW YORK, TO BE LOADED ON TUG BOATS AND DUMPED IN THE HARBOR.



WEIGHTS AND SCALES TAKEN FROM DISHONEST ICE MEN. A PARTICULARLY LARGE SEIZURE WAS MADE FROM THIS SORT OF DEALERS.

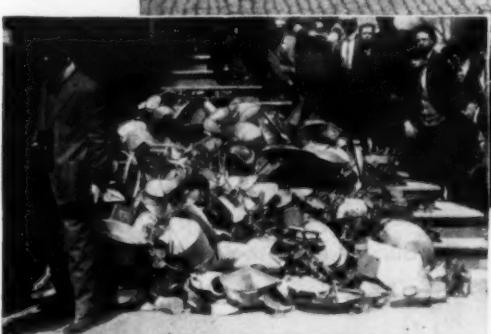


SHORT-MEASURE MILK CANS.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA ARE ENGAGED IN A CRUSADE AGAINST DISHONEST WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. SOME RESULTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE NEW YORK CITY AUTHORITIES ARE PICTURED HEREWITH.



REVOLVERS TAKEN FROM CRIMINALS.



PILE OF CONFISCATED SCALES AT THE CITY HALL STEPS.



A BIG BONFIRE OF SHORT-MEASURE BASKETS TAKEN FROM THE FARMERS IN WALLABOUT MARKET, BROOKLYN.



DESTROYING VENDORS' SHORT-MEASURE MEASURES.



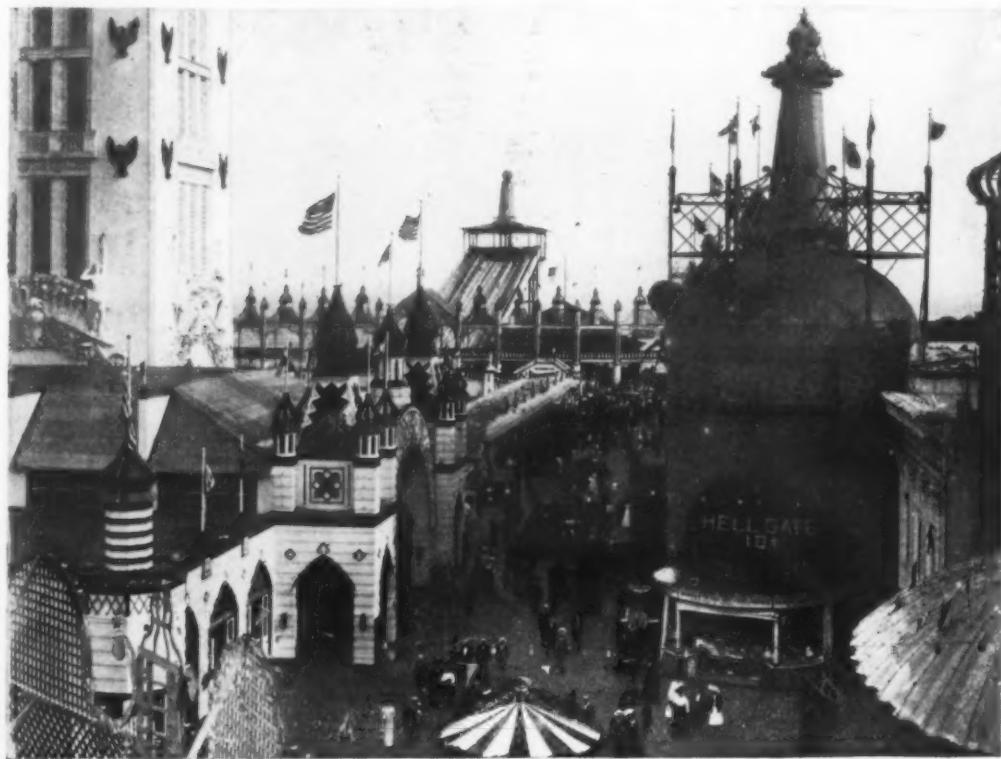
THROWING CONFISCATED WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OVERBOARD.



BAD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ON THE WAY DOWN THE HARBOR.

PHOTOS BY BROWN BROS.

Coney Island Fire



WHERE THE GREAT FIRE STARTED.
A short circuit in "Hell Gate," one of Dreamland's many shows, started the blaze.

PHOTO BROWN BROS.



RUINS OF THE DREAMLAND FIRE.
Failure of the water pressure is given by the firemen as the cause of the blaze.



PANORAMA OF THE RUINED DISTRICT, TEN ACRES OF DEVASTATION, EXTINGUISHED BY FIREMEN.
This picture was taken on the Sunday after the fire, when 350,000 people, more than the entire population of New York City, visited the ruins.



LOOKING EAST ON SURF AVENUE AT THE RUINS OF DREAMLAND.
For this fire the dreaded two-nine signal was sent out, the last resort of New York's fire department. Only once before in the history of the city has such a signal been sent.

Coney Island Fire Swept

The two most famous of Coney Island's pleasure palaces was totally destroyed by fire on May 27, costing over four million dollars. The fire spread with such rapidity despite the efforts of all the available firemen that the New York department could bring to the scene. Eighty animals perished miserably in the flames, but the employees of the resort escaped easily.



PHOTO PICTORIAL NEWS

RUINS OF THE DREAMLAND TOWER.
The cause of the disastrous extent
of the blaze is given by the firemen as the cause of the disastrous extent
of the blaze.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.

DREAMLAND TOWER BEFORE THE FIRE.
The center of the attractions in which the resort abounded was
this famous tower.

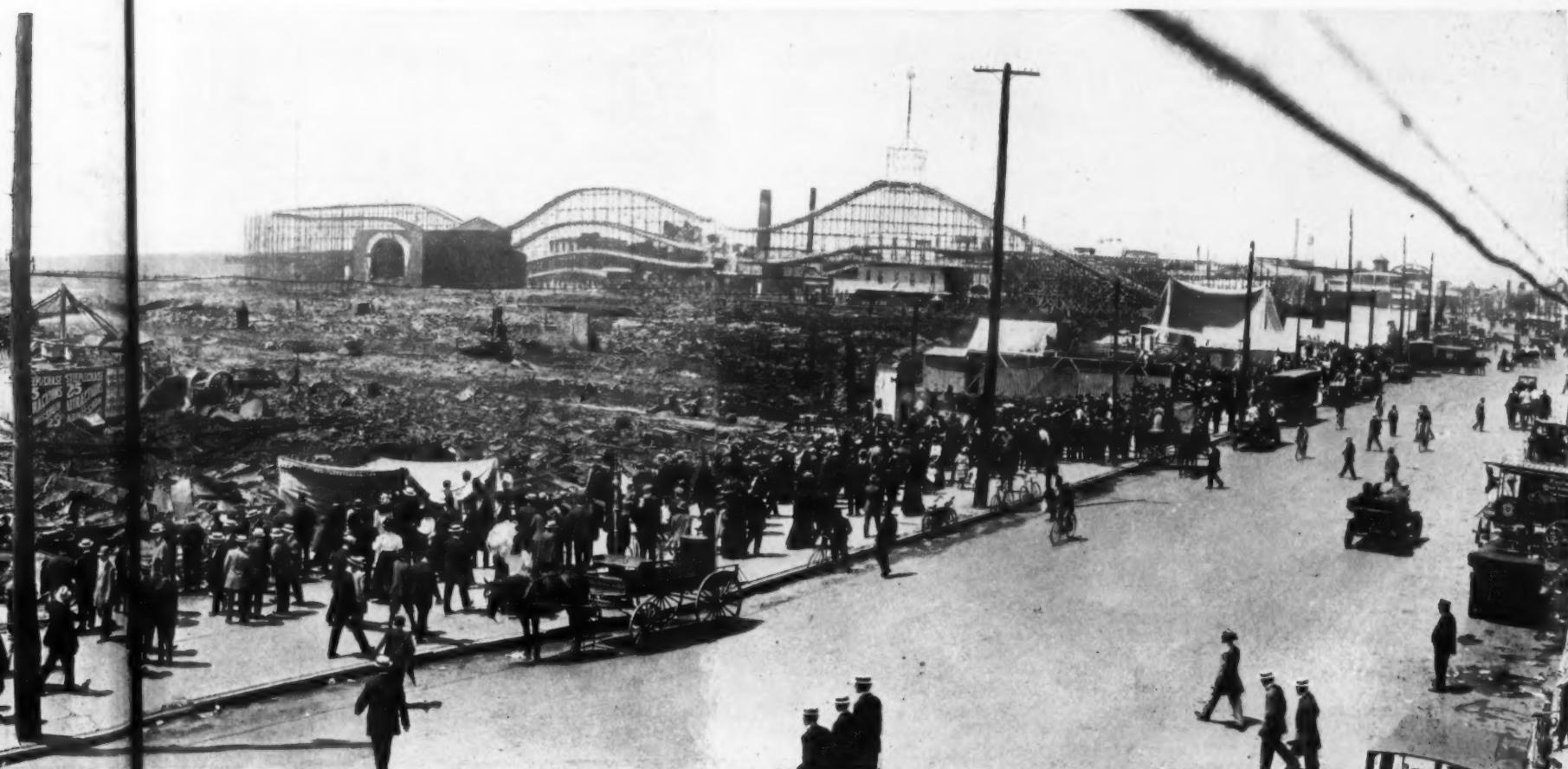


PHOTO BROWN BROS.

STATION, EXCLUDING FROM FIFTH TO TENTH STREETS, AND SURF AVENUE TO THE SEA.
Over 1,000,000 people, more than the entire population of Washington, D. C., visited the scene of the conflagration.



PHOTO AMERICAN PRESS.

SURF AVENUE WHERE THE RUINS WERE STILL SMOKING.
Only once before in the history of the department, in 1904 for the big express company fire in lower Broadway, has this signal been sounded.

Under the Capitol's Sizzling Dome

Old Sol Plies the Third Degree and There Is Plenty of Work for Idle Hands To Do

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent Leslie's Weekly

WASHINGTON, June 8th, 1911.

THIS President will do everything in his power to defeat any suggestion of a change in the Canadian reciprocity bill. He made this known emphatically when Senator Root, of New York, introduced before the Senate Finance Committee an amendment to the bill intended to prohibit the importation of wood pulp and paper from Canada to the United States until all the restrictions of the Canadian provinces in regard to these products have been removed. Under the terms of the bill in its original form, these products would be imported into the United States free of duty except from the provinces where restrictions are still maintained. President Taft himself does not regard the amendment offered by his good friend, Senator Root, unfavorably, except for the fear that it might prove an excuse for extended debate by enemies of the measure. He is aggressive in meeting any issue which in his mind may put the bill in jeopardy. An interesting phase of this situation, and one which reveals the sincerity with which the President is laboring to have the bill passed in its original form, is that he has the pledges, it is asserted, of fifty Senators who will vote down in the Senate any amendment offered to change the form of the bill. If this is true, there will be an ample majority to carry out Mr. Taft's plans and the bill would go to a vote absolutely unhampered by amendments.

ARBITRATION TREATY OPPOSITION.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding as to the nature of the proposed arbitration treaty, which is causing some little embarrassment among the friends of the treaty. In some manner the idea has percolated through organizations and among people opposed to the policy of England toward her colonies and toward territorial acquisitions that the treaty will place the United States in the position of standing behind England in her ambitions. This has aroused some bitter opposition among the Irish organizations and in the Irish-American press. The members of the Senate are receiving copies of resolutions and protests from the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus predicated on the aforesaid theory. The warring factions of the Irish-Americans, represented by those supporting the policy of the parliamentary party in the British Parliament, and their enemies have united in their opposition to the treaty. The *Irish World* and the *Clan-na-Gael*, representing these two elements, are devoting much editorial space, many cartoons and the like to creating sentiment among the Irish. A strange feature of it all, in the face of this opposition, is the fact that Cardinal Gibbons favors the treaty. It is said that when the full text is made public it will be found to be free from the objectionable feature and that the opposition will die out.

HUGHES IS NOT SHELVED.

Justice Hughes will not be a candidate on any ticket for President in 1912, neither is he shelved. Having left politics when he might have remained and continued his success in that field, why should he accept an invitation to quit the bench to re-enter politics, and especially against the man who appointed him? There is a growing feeling that the people may have a call for him some day that he cannot resist. He is one of the strongest men with the country at large in the Republican party. It is a reason he so adroitly sidestepped another of the premature presidential booms which have so frequently swept along his path. This time it was said to be the purpose of the insurgents to pit Justice Hughes against President Taft in the convention. Senator La Follette, it was asserted, was to work for the distinguished New York jurist, and members of the National Progressive Republican League who were to finance the La Follette boom would turn their efforts to the former Governor. Even the name of Gifford Pinchot—which, by the way, is not cutting much ice these hot political days—was used as fostering the scheme. But the whole thing was a fizzle so far as arousing the attention of Justice Hughes was concerned. In fact, the story would hardly be worth repeating except that it emphasizes what some persons may have forgotten, and what we said in the beginning, that Justice Hughes will not be a candidate in 1912, but he is not shelved. Remember that.

THE NEWEST CABINET OFFICER.

Secretary of War, has rolled up his sleeves and already is well in touch with many of the important matters in the great department. He has thus far made an excellent impression in

Washington. There was an impressive minute the day Mr. Stimson was sworn in. He first visited the White House accompanied by Senator Root and Representative Dwight, of New York. After exchanging greetings with the President, Mr. Stimson was then escorted to the War Department and sworn in. Secretary Dickinson, at whose retirement much regret was expressed, Mr. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, and Major-General Wood, Chief of Staff, witnessed the ceremony. In the meantime all officers on duty in the War Department had assembled. They were in white summer uniforms and made an imposing appearance. The army officers formed in line and each was presented to their new chief.

CONVENTION CITIES. There is already a tussle between St. Louis and Baltimore for the Democratic national convention. Baltimore proved such a bountiful host at the Democratic love feast following the last election that its supporters, especially the solid Southern delegation, are now working for it in earnest. Denver, Kansas City and Cincinnati have their eye on the Republican convention. So has Chicago. St. Paul, with its great auditorium and the Taft-Roosevelt meeting there fresh in mind, is also ambitious for one of the conventions. It leads to the interesting list of cities which in the past have been honored and recalls the names of some famous candidates now all but forgotten. How many of these do you remember?

Democratic Candidates and Convention City.	Republican Candidates and Convention City.
	1856.
Cincinnati:	Philadelphia:
James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge.	John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton.
	1860.
Baltimore:	Chicago:
Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.	Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.
	1864.
Chicago:	Baltimore:
George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton.	Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.
	1868.
New York:	Chicago:
Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair.	Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.
	1872.
Baltimore:	Philadelphia:
Horace Greeley and B. Gratz A. Hendricks.	Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.
	1876.
St. Louis:	Cincinnati:
Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.	Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.
	1880.
Cincinnati:	Chicago:
Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English.	James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
	1884.
Chicago:	Chicago:
Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.	James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
	1888.
St. Louis:	Chicago:
Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.	Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
	1892.
Chicago:	Minneapolis:
Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.	Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
	1896.
Chicago:	St. Louis:
William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewell.	William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
	1900.
Kansas City:	Philadelphia:
William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.	William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
	1904.
St. Louis:	Chicago:
Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.	Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
	1908.
Denver:	Chicago:
William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.	William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL BUTTONS. Campaign buttons have appeared at the national capital this session earlier than in many years. It is no novelty for a carefully groomed and perfectly robust presidential boom to get out of the bag prematurely, but the campaign buttons are creating more than usual comment. Curiously enough, they are all Democratic, and two out of the three thus far seen are from the more or less pivotal political State, Indiana. The most conspicuous button was the first to gallop into Washington. It was a modest little affair about the size of a silver dollar, all diked out in red, white and blue, and read: "For President—Thos. R. Marshall, of Indiana. FOR ME!"

Close upon the coy mention of Governor Marshall's name appeared buttons, of several sizes, some done in Alice blue, accompanied by the like-

ness of a well-known face and announcing boldly, "FOR PRESIDENT—WOODROW WILSON." Hardly had the second entrant been noticed when still a third got under the tape, which read, "For President—John Worth Kern." The other gentlemen have not been heard from, but it might be stated that the junior Senator from Indiana grew mighty warm under the collar when he faced his particular button. Mr. Kern declared that friends had circulated the Kern buttons without his knowledge or consent.

WHENCE CAME OUR LEADERS? New York has the honor of having furnished the most presidential candidates of the two great parties since the first Republican convention, in 1856. It heads the list with seven. Illinois came forward with six and Ohio five. Indiana leads the vice-presidential column with six, New York five and Illinois three. Chicago has had eleven national conventions, nearly three times as many as any other city. St. Louis has entertained four, and Baltimore, Cincinnati and Philadelphia have broken even with three.

A WARNING TO BUSY SENATORS. A prominent middle Western Senator fell into a practice common in Washington of allowing a secretary to sign the former's name to much of his correspondence with a rubber stamp. He was warned against the custom, but laughingly remarked that the farmers out there wouldn't know the difference. Likewise the Senator, as many have, had a stereotyped reply to communications. It so happened that one of these form stamped letters was sent to a substantial and influential constituent. Nothing was known of the break until a few months later, when the Senator, endeavoring to rebuild his fences, wrote a letter to the constituent inquiring of political conditions in the home State. A prompt reply was received at the Capitol, addressed to the Senator, and in the exact form which he had written to the constituent. It read:

Dear Sir:-

Your valuable communication of the 6th inst. duly received. It gives us much pleasure to consider the suggestions contained therein. Very truly,

John Brown.

The letter was signed with a rubber stamp, not once, but several times, in each instance upside down. For it seems the secretary had hastily stamped the original outgoing letter downside up.

WHEN MR. TAFT IMPERSONATED THE DOGE OF VENICE. President and Mrs. Taft have many times shown their adaptability

for entertaining on such an elaborate scale as will mark the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary. It was especially illustrated in the Philippines, when Governor Taft was the principal figure at a farewell carnival they gave at the Malacayan Palace, in Manila, just before leaving the islands. The palace is on the banks of the picturesque Pasig River. Its great porches hang over the water. All guests arrived by launches. The softly flowing Pasig looked like the Grand Canal in Venice during the festival. It was a medieval fancy-dress affair. Everybody wore Venetian costumes. Governor Taft was dressed as the Doge of Venice; Mrs. Taft, the Duchess. It was probably the most beautiful entertainment of its kind ever seen in the East, except, possibly, the Durbar in India. Mrs. Taft personally sees to it that there are no entertainments at the White House without refreshments. Preparing such a repast for from three thousand to four thousand persons is somewhat of an undertaking, as most any hostess might be able to tell. But it is one which does not baffle the mistress of the White House.

A WHITE HOUSE JUBILEE. If the health of Mrs. Taft will permit, there will be a huge garden

party at the White House, June 20th, which will probably be the most mammoth entertainment ever given on those grounds. It will be in honor of the silver wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Taft. The party will start in the afternoon and continue far into the night. Of course much depends upon the weather. It is proposed to throw open the north and south lawns to guests, and the White House, ablaze with lights between the two, will stand in delightful contrast. There will be dancing in the East Room, and the marine, artillery and infantry bands will play on the south lawn. There will be vocal concerts on the portico. It brings to mind the high-class musicales which Mrs. Taft has fostered during her time at the executive mansion.

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10 Days' Free Trial

Send us your name and address, we will send to you at our expense, on approval

This Magnificent Watch**50 cts.**

A Week

Sold by all
Retail Dealers for
\$38.50

Hunting Case Model
If perfectly satisfied after
10 days' free trial, we give
you the wholesale factory
price
\$24.50

To be paid on the very easy terms of
50c A WEEK or \$2.00 A MONTH

Remember, we take the risk, not you. A high-class Elgin, Illinois, 15-jeweled movement, in a heavy gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years. Stem wind and stem set, fancy gold hands.

We Sell Everywhere in the U. S.

Sterling Manufacturing Co.
Department 35

New York

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Chicago

Drawer 180

HOME OFFICE

Drawer 765

**ARNICA TOOTH SOAP**

good for the whole mouth—cleanses, heals and makes antiseptic the gums. Cleans and whitens the teeth. Neutralizes all mouth acids and prevents decay and discoloration.

Comes in cake form that will not break or spill—twice as convenient—twice as good. Each cake in a compact metal box. 25¢ at all druggists or sent by mail.

C. H. STRONG & CO., CHICAGO

GENUINE Hand Woven PANAMA
Rare Bargain Panama Hats More Popular than ever this Summer.

If importing large quantities we can sell direct to user for this surprisingly low price. These hats are warranted genuine all hand-woven unblocked, can be worn in that condition by Men, Women and Children. Easily blocked in any shape or style. Just as serviceable as the \$1.00 hats. All sizes. Weave. All sizes. Small, medium and large brims. \$1.00. Light weight. Sent prepaid on receipt of order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Panama Hat Co., Dept. R, 830 Broadway, New York City

SEND US YOUR HAIR COMBINGS

Don't waste your hair! Save your combings—send them to us, and we will make you a magnificent natural wave switch, puff or braid! By providing the hair you pay only a small amount for the actual work. We quote price if not satisfactory will return hair at our expense. Simply send name for full particulars or mail combings for estimate.

ALEXANDER, 609 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Highest grade hair goods. Lowest wholesale prices. Ask for free catalog and Beauty Booklet.

1,000 Island House

Alexandria Bay Jefferson County New York

IN THE HEART OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

In the most enchanting spot in all America, where nature's charms are rarest, all the delights of modern civilization are added in the 1,000 Island House. No hotel of the Metropolis provides greater living facilities or such luxurious comfort—real home comfort—as does this palatial summer retreat. An amusement every hour, or quiet complete rest is the choice of every guest. All Drinking Water used in the house is filtered. Send two 2-cent stamps for Illustrated Booklet.

O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor
E. S. CLARK Manager HARRY PEARSON Chief Clerk

Who Invented the Aeroplane?

(Continued from page 672.)

science, art and literature, it is possible that he might have been dismissed from his position in disgrace, as a man whose mind had become unhinged. It was because he showed capability in all other branches of the Smithsonian Institution that he was retained. His efforts in the direction of aviation were generally considered as the fad of a great man, a scientist who had to have a diversion. "Langley's flying machine" became almost as much of a joke as the famous flying machine of fiction, invented by "Darius Green," whose exploit was humorously described in rhyme by J. T. Trowbridge. In Washington, where Professor Langley was best known, he was considered to be a man of advanced intellectual attainments, whose mind had wandered on the subject of air navigation. There was no more general confidence in the Langley flying machine during the years it was under construction than there had been in all other great inventions and discoveries. Navigating the air seemed almost as absurd to the average mind as the telegraph, the telephone, the typesetting machine and wireless communication did in their experimental stages.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the first effort made toward wireless telegraphy. It was more than thirty-five years ago when the matter was brought up in the United States Senate. A man from West Virginia had discovered the germ of wireless communication. Like many other inventors he had no money and appealed to Congress for \$1,500 to carry on his experiments. The proposition was ridiculed out of the Senate. The debate, read in this day, is most interesting. John Sherman, Lyman Trumbull, George F. Edmunds, Zach Chandler, Oliver P. Morton, Lot M. Morrill and others of that day thought it was an amusing subject. "This man," said one of them, "proposes to send messages through the air without wires from one high altitude to another. It is like hundreds of other preposterous and visionary ideas."

Those who knew Professor Langley believed in him, but to the thousands who read paragraphs from time to time about the Langley flying machine the idea seemed purely chimerical. But he went on with his work, having the confidence of those who knew what he was doing and of the assistants who worked with him. He had to learn all about air pressure and resistance, locomotion by steam, electricity and gasoline; the balancing of the big, mechanical bird; the spread of surface and the hundred other scientific facts regarding aviation. His researches along all these lines show that he was one of the wonderful men of his time. It is possible that others have done like figuring, have made similar investigations and experiments, have had like failures and the same indomitable perseverance, but it is very doubtful.

The successful flying machines have been constructed on plans similar to the Langley model. An account of the monoplane in which Bleriot first crossed the English Channel in the air states that it was made on the lines and theory of the Langley machine. All successful flying machines are constructed primarily on the same principle—with a spread of surface which, driven with enough speed, will create sufficient pressure on the air to float the framework, mechanism and operator, and all so equally balanced that the machine will not turn over. That is the Langley machine. How it ever happened that the United States government decided to expend \$50,000 on experiments is a mystery. It was not Congress, however, but military men of the highest training who decided to allot the amount from the sum appropriated for the board of fortifications to test the Langley flying machine. These men had become convinced that Langley had the right idea, that he had discovered the germ and worked out in a practical manner the great problem of aerial navigation. They afforded him the money to complete his experiments, and one of the officers who witnessed the final test asserted that it would have been successful but for the accident in launching.

The many failures of the Langley machines, the necessity for reconstructing them from time to time seemed to convince the general public that aerial navigation was a chimera. But Langley

continued to work on the problem, and the world, and especially those who were interested in the subject of conquering the air, had an opportunity to learn what he was doing and the methods he was using to accomplish what then seemed to be the impossible.

Hanging in the second story of an old frame building back of the Smithsonian Institution is the framework of the Langley aerodrome. It was made of thin steel tubing and wires. Its huge wings have been folded and its wide propellers hang upon the wall. The gasoline engine is in a glass case in the National Museum. Suspended in the same place, also, are a number of the Langley models, one of which made the first successful flight in 1896. But most interesting of all is the steel frame, to perfect which so much time was spent. It was this frame which had to be so carefully made as to evenly balance the huge spread of four great wings, the engine, the rudder and all the other contrivances belonging to a heavier-than-air machine. The shop—for such it is—where this pioneer flying machine reposes is in charge of R. L. Reed, an old man with a keen, blue eye and a head whose round dome indicates intellectuality.

"You are familiar with this machine?" I asked.

"I made it," was the sententious reply.

Professor Langley, in his reports, speaks of Mr. Reed's work in the making of the machine; also of that of Charles M. Manley, an engineer, who contributed to making the engine which made the machine so nearly a success. Both Reed and Manley were closely associated with Professor Langley and both spent many hours on the old house boat where the first flying machines were launched. The experiments took place near Quantico, Va., where the historic Potomac broadens until it becomes a lake. Widewater is the obvious name by which the place is known. Here the house boat was anchored at different periods when the Langley flying machines were to be tested. Dozens of times there were failures, due to one cause or another. Sometimes the machine would break and often there would be some minor accident causing delay. But through it all Professor Langley never lost hope. Even on the last trial, when the smallest kind of an accident made defeat of what seemed an assured victory, he did not despair, but was sure that his machine would fly and carry a man, just as men who have given the machine a careful examination since then are confident that it would now fly.

The old house boat upon which Langley made his flying-machine experiments lies moored in the mud of the Potomac River, just across from Georgetown. The second deck has been changed since it was used for launching the Langley flying machines. Then it was a big framework, upon which the machines rested previous to their flights or failures. The famous relic now belongs to the students of Georgetown College, who make use of it as a boat house, bath house or anything that comes handy in the summer. In the winter it is towed across the river and anchored on the mud flats of Virginia. Wind and weather will soon destroy it, but that is not important. It is not a part of the Langley aerodrome, only a reminder of the pioneer flying machine and the man to whom aviation owes its ultimate success.

A Year of Progress.

OUR COMPLIMENTS to the *Knick-erbocker Press*, of Albany, N. Y. It is one of the oldest papers at the State capital and under the ownership of the Hon. Stephen C. Clark it has become one of the best. The first anniversary of the change in proprietorship has just been celebrated in a fitting manner by the publication of a handsome, illustrated issue, a credit alike to the editors and to the mechanical force of our wide-awake contemporary.

Remember This.

Young doctor—"Why do you always ask your patients what they have for dinner?"

Old doctor—"It's a most important question, for according to their menus I make out my bills."—*Slovo*.

In answering advertisements, please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Suggest It

There never was a walk yet that wasn't made more enjoyable by dropping in at a soda fountain for a bit of a rest and

A Glass of Coca-Cola

And it fits in so well with the joy of the walk. There's a briskness—a fresh wholesomeness that's for all the world like a smart walk on a clear day.

Delicious Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

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Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola."

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
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Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.



An All-American Product
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"The World's Best Table Water"

Put up Only in NEW Sterilized Bottles



THE ZIG-ZAG AUTOMATIC STROP

\$100
Complete
With Fine
Horsehide Strop

Makes Old Blades Like New
Makes New Blades Sharper Than Before

Get this new strop if you wish to experience the cleanest, most luxuriously easy shave you have ever had with your safety razor. This model strips every standard make of safety razor blade, and does it the natural way, with the same light, easy draw stroke the barber uses.

The Curve Cut Strop Gives the Barber's Stroke
Strong, compact, light, simple, lasts for years. Weighs less than 4 ounces, folds to pocket size. Sold by leading druggists, hardware, and other dealers everywhere in the United States at \$1.00; in foreign countries, \$1.50, or sent prepaid from factory on receipt of price. Send for free booklet "No More Dull Blades for Me."

GIBFORD SPECIALTY CO.
280 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich.

WANTED-RIDER AGENTS IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1911 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S., without a cent deposit in advance, *freight freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and **you will not be out one cent**.

LOW FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles. It is possible to make at onesimply pay **one-half to two-thirds** of middleman's profit by buying direct from us and leave the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY A BIKE OR A PAIR OF TIRES FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE UNTIL YOU RECEIVE OUR CATALOGUE AND LEARN OUR UNHEARD-OF FACTORY PRICES AND REMARKABLE SPECIAL OFFER.**

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. **DO NOT WAIT**—but write today for our Large Catalogue beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. W-174, CHICAGO, ILL.

No Metal Touches the Skin

Brighton Garters

The New Form
of the Old Favorite

Pioneer Suspender Co. Philadelphia

25¢ everywhere
or by mail

Taylor-Critchfield Co.
Leading Advertising and
Merchandising Agents of America
NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT

THE WHISKEY
OF REFINED TASTE
THE
CONNOISSEUR'S
FIRST
CHOICE

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

People Talked About

COUNSELOR to the Watchdogs of the Treasury would be a fitting title for James C. Courts, the long-time and invaluable clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations.

He has explained the duties of the chairmanship of the famous committee to such distinguished holders of the office as Tawney, Cannon and other notables whose names, if printed, would fill this paragraph with a brilliant enrollment. He is the financial wizard who devours the figures and tells the mystified ones what they mean. No tangle has ever been too great for him to unravel. The chairmanship of that particular committee is second to none in importance to any in Congress. But Mr. Courts, the Asher Hinds of his jurisdiction, has never been stumped, though he has made hundreds of our best known statesmen back down in error and admit that they had been misinformed. He compiles and puts into shape all the big appropriation bills that are reported for passage to the House by the all-powerful Appropriations Committee. He began his duties with this organization back in 1877 and is still a headliner. Politics he knows not. Courts is too valuable to be sacrificed because of a change of administration. To keep him interested, a special appropriation of \$1,000 extra each year is allowed for Mr. Courts, designated as "the present occupant," which will pass away when he leaves. He gets that in addition to his regular salary and out of consideration for his continuous, splendid service.

PHOTO BY HARRIS & EWING
JAMES C. COURTS,
Veteran clerk of the
House Committee on
Appropriations.

cial and industrial progress; and has served his city faithfully in these lines. Mr. Van Tuyl is a widower and thirty-nine years old.

PRESIDENT TAFT makes a strong showing when it comes to having towns named after him. According to the United States Official Postal Guide in 1910, there were twenty-one communities named Taft. Washington led the list, with twenty-nine. There were twenty-six Lincolns; as has been remarked, twenty-one Tafts; sixteen Roosevelts and fourteen McKinleys. If Vice-Presidents may suggest names of new towns, it is interesting to note that there are ten Fairbanks, the most famous of which, of course, is in Alaska. But by far the newest name is Taft, and, if the list keeps growing, the present President may hope to break all records of having embryo cities named after him.

FORMER Vice-President Fairbanks was a speaker at one of the little gatherings recently such as have made the National Press Club of Washington famous. Senator Fairbanks told the boys about his trip around the world. He held their attention and brought forth much enthusiasm with the account. Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, possibly having in mind the recent election and Democratic landslide, said, "It is hard for me to be a speaker following such a distinguished traveler as Senator Fairbanks. I haven't traveled any. I haven't even been up Salt River."

THE LAST shot in the Civil War was fired by Sergeant A. T. Kendall, of the Orphan Brigade, who now lives on a farm less than five miles from Louisville, Ky. The Orphan Brigade surrendered ten days after Johnson and weeks after Lee. It was defending rolling stock of engines and cars, at Boykin's Mills, near Camden, S. C., from General Potter, who had seven thousand men, and was fighting ten days before Colonel Thompson ordered a retreat after the Federals had ceased to fire, but were trying to flank the brigade in the dusk. Kendall was remanded for firing after the command was given to fall back. Early the next morning an order came from Johnson to conclude an armistice with General Potter, and it was done, the Orphan Brigade laying down arms at Washington, Ga.



PHOTO BY STANDIFORD
A. T. KENDALL,
Who claims to have
fired the last shot in
the Civil War.

WAYNE MACVEAGH, Attorney-General under President Garfield and a brother of Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, tells about a nouveau rich lady who sat next to him at dinner not long ago. She did not pay much attention to her distinguished neighbor, but finally, with a bored gesture and indicating that she had enjoyed the honor, asked him if he had ever eaten at the White House. Mr. MacVeagh tried to dodge the question, but finally answered in the affirmative. "When?" Suspicion marked her inquiry. "Well, madam, I'll tell you who was President the first time I ate in the White House if you will inform me of the year." She agreed. "Mr. Pierce." "Pierce! Huh!" The feminine person was lothier than ever. "There wasn't any such President."

GEORGE CASEY VAN TUYL, JR., whom Governor Dix has so wisely selected for State superintendent of banking, to look after the great money interests in New York State, is a native of Albany and president of the Albany Trust Company, to which he was elected in 1908. At that time he was the youngest president of any banking institution in the country. He earned his spurs through his own abilities and persistent endeavors and was selected by Governor Dix with the sole thought of his fitness for the position of superintendent. Mr. Van



PHOTO BY BRAINERD
G. C. VAN TUYL, JR.,
New York State Banking Superintendent,
who began his remarkably successful business career as a messenger.

Tuyl was educated in the public schools and the National Exchange and First National banks of his native city. He entered the National Exchange Bank as a messenger in 1889, upon the completion of his term in the Albany High School. When the Albany Trust Company was organized in 1900, Mr. Van Tuyl went with it as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Van Tuyl is interested in a number of financial concerns in Albany and elsewhere. He is a popular clubman and takes a great interest in sports. He is ever active in commercial

THE QUESTION, "Why don't men go to church?" does not bother the Rev. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, because he often preaches to a congregation in which the men outnumber the women. Though the pastor of a Fifth Avenue church, he preaches the same kind of a Gospel as that found on Sunday in the country church or the old red schoolhouse. Possibly this may be the reason why he is so popular with the country-bred youths who have come to the metropolis to make their fortunes. At any rate, they crowd his church on Sunday evenings. Dr. Burrell has just completed a pastorate of twenty years at the Marble Church. At a reception given by his congregation in honor of the occasion, he said that he was good for twenty years more. While New York is said to be the graveyard of ministers, he seems to have found the city a fountain of youth. The fact that he draws a salary of \$15,000 a year—possibly the largest paid to any minister—and that he has had such a long and suc-

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JUNE FIFTEENTH, 1911

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cessful pastorate should be a lesson to the sensation-loving preacher that the "oldtime religion" can still "make good" in a Fifth Avenue church, with an aristocratic hotel on one side and an office skyscraper on the other.

NEW MEMBERS of the National Press Club in Washington almost always fall into the same error. They often bow to Orin J. Field, chief clerk of the Department of Justice, thinking that they are greeting Francis Curtis, editor of the Republican Literary Bureau. To make matters more complex, these gentlemen wear identically the same kind of black-rimmed nose-glasses. Likewise the boys go wrong on Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant attorney of the Department of Justice, and Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of the *National Geographic Magazine*. They look as much alike as two derby hats.

REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD W. TOWNSEND, recently elected from New Jersey and for years connected with the paper, was a speaker at the recent New York Sun Alumni Association dinner, in New York City. Mr. Townsend, famous as the author of "Chimmie Fadden," told of a Bowery boy's experience at an East Side fire. "Dere was a guy in de thoid-story window afraid to chump. I yelled, but he didn't move," the boy went on. "Finally I shouts, 'Chump! We gotta blanket.' Den he chumps. And, say, I had to laugh! We didn't have no blanket."

RT. REV. P. T. ROWE, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Alaska, presides over the largest and coldest diocese in the world. Alaska, the scene of his main work, embraces an area of more than 590,000 square miles, more than two and one-half times the size of the State of Texas and more than twelve times that of the State of New York. He was appointed first through the advocacy of J. Pierpont Morgan. Last year this bishop traveled four thousand miles through his diocese, going by dog sled, canoe and mushing on foot. Bishop

in the Senate and accorded the courtesy of the seat to Senator Kern, who had been the opposition candidate to Mr. Sherman. Senator Kern ran for Vice-President on the same ticket with Mr. Bryan in 1908. Another instance of Mr. Sherman's thoughtfulness was during the last national election, when Mr. Kern spoke in Utica, N. Y. Mr. Sherman was on a speaking tour in the West, but Mr. Kern found at the hotel in the home town of Mr. Sherman a large bouquet of flowers with the compliments and card of his political opponent.

THIS NEW United States Senator from Indiana, John W. Kern, while an ardent Democrat, has long been noted for his chivalric attitude toward his political opponents. Much interest attaches to his appearance in the Senate, as he has been singled out by the press as the personal spokesman of William J. Bryan, his running mate in 1908. During the last twenty years he has been one of the foremost lawyers in Indiana, engaged in much of the important litigation of the State. Entering actively into the political game thirty years ago, he has been a tireless advocate of the principles of his party. He served two terms as reporter of the supreme court, one term in the State senate, and was for several years city attorney of Indianapolis. In 1900 and again in 1904—the latter year at the solicitation of Judge Parker—he was the Democratic nominee for Governor, and, while defeated in both contests, ran far ahead of the ticket. In debate he is a master of satire and sarcasm and in the campaign turned these weapons against the "Young Man Eloquent," Senator Beveridge, effectively. He is a warm personal friend of former Vice-President Fairbanks and upon his return from Denver after his nomination for the vice-presidency it was Mr. Fairbanks who welcomed him home in behalf of the citizens of Indianapolis.

COURTESY HARRIS & EWING
JOHN W. KERN,
Who is regarded as the
spokesman of William
J. Bryan in the Senate.

Rowe, in consequence, is the most "human" of all bishops and there is not a "sourdough" north of fifty-four degrees forty minutes that does not swear by him. The seat of the diocese is at Sitka, one of the oldest sections of the Northland, first settled by the Russians; but the bishop is not often at home. He more likely is to be found along the seashore, perhaps preaching to the Indians as Christ's disciples did from a boat in a sheltered bay or leading services at St. John's in the wilderness. When the bishop is "outside," he lives at a modest home on Thirty-fourth Avenue, in Seattle. There was a notable convention of the Episcopal Church at St. Paul more than fifteen years ago. It was notable in many respects and not the least was the bringing together of James J. Hill, the empire builder of the West, and J. Pierpont Morgan, the master of finance. A man who had seen with his own sympathetic eyes the degradation and poverty of the Alaska Indians, Captain Stockton, of the United States navy, appealed to the board for a missionary. He said that these helpless people were on American soil and that the church owed them a duty as well as the natives of Timbuctoo. The heathen of the tropics were a familiar subject with the churchmen, but the Indians of Alaska, the Esquimaux—why, that was something unheard of! Here Mr. Morgan stepped in. He was interested. "I'll pay the expenses for three years to start the work," he said, "if you find the man." Now it happened there at the convention was a young Michigan priest named Rowe. He had been doing good work among the Indians of northern Michigan. "I'll go," he said simply. And the work has prospered.

A FEW minutes after United States Senator Kern of, Indiana, had been sworn in, Vice-President Sherman left the presiding officer's desk

PHOTOGRAPH BY D. H. C. MC MILLER
REV. JULIUS
LINCOLN,
Minister legislator who
advocates a full Saturday
half holiday, which

is for that purpose. They will delay the coming of the universal full Saturday no work day. I have learned of two big manufacturing concerns which close all Saturday as well as Sunday. The five days' output has been equal to the former six days' output, because employees are better rested and more capable of intense effort in five days. Cheery, invigorating sports on Saturday, rest, spiritual contemplation and deeds of higher neighborliness on Sunday are the coming ways of rounding out the week."

LYON & HEALY PIANO

Pure in Tone

IT is usually the labor of years to get a few representatives for a piano, because piano dealers cannot be talked into changing their lines. They have connections running back in many cases almost a lifetime. So when the New Scale Lyon & Healy Piano was placed on the market it was said that if it were taken on by forty or fifty dealers in two years it would be doing very well. But 238 dealers, which is to say

238 Judges of Pianos

secured the agency in less than two years. Nothing approaching this record has ever been made in the history of the piano trade. Two hundred and thirty-eight dealers, in two hundred and thirty-eight cities and towns, when one-fifth that number would have been considered a success!

Here's the Reason

The Lyon & Healy Piano is *pure in tone*; it bears a *world-known name*; and it is sold from \$350 up. There is nothing like it. Be sure to see it and hear it before deciding. Beautiful analytical catalog free. Write today.

Lyon & Healy

PIANO MAKERS

27 to 46 Adams Street, Chicago

Agencies in Germany and Russia

(129)

Removes the Corn in 48 Hours

Corn troubles are ended forever when you once know Blue-jay. This little plaster is applied in a jiffy, and the pain ends instantly. In forty-eight hours the corn so loosens that you lift it out.

Nothing else acts like Blue-jay. No other corn treatment has one-fiftieth so large a sale. No pain, no soreness, no inconvenience. Millions of people now get rid of corns in this way. Won't you today become one of them?

See the Picture

A is the harmless red B & B wax which loosens the corn.
B is soft felt to protect the corn and keep the wax from spreading.
C is the comfortable narrow band which goes around the toe.
D is rubber adhesive. It fastens the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

At All Druggists 15c and 25c per Package
Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunions Plasters.

Bauer & Black, Chicago & New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

(128)

GO DOWN TO

MANHATTAN BEACH

"SWEEPED BY OCEAN BREEZES"
SURF BATHING

can be thoroughly enjoyed with every comfort and convenience at this popular recreation center, one-half hour from New York City, where the temperature seldom varies from 70°.

AMERICA'S LEADING SEASIDE HOTELS.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL AND BAND PARK.

EUROPEAN PLAN. OPENS JUNE 22ND GARAGE.

Concerts by Manhattan Beach Band, Giovanni E. Contorno, Director.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN. OPENS JUNE 24TH GARAGE.

Mercadante's Orchestra—Concerts Morning and Evening Ideal Auto Roads Directly to Hotel Entrances.

Both hotels under the management of JOSEPH P. GREGORY of Florida East Coast Hotel Co., New York Booking Office, 243 Fifth Avenue.

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JOSEPH P. GREGORY

1898-1911
John Muir & Co.
Specialists In
Odd Lots
We issue a booklet outlining
a plan for buying stocks for
an initial deposit and monthly
payments thereafter until the
stock is paid for or sold.
Send for Circular 110—
"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

"The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors
given on request.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

FRACTIONAL LOTS
We issue a Booklet,
Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading
J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.
(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY
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Small Investments

We give special attention to the investment of small sums in securities of reliable corporations.

Carefully prepared analyses of values and other information useful to investors upon request.

Connor & Co.
Established 1881
31 Nassau St., New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

We Invite Your Orders
In Small Lots
or Larger Amounts of Stocks.
Booklet on
"Small Lot Trading"
and Market Letter
Sent on Request.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co.
Members of
New York Stock Exchange,
New York Cotton Exchange,
New York Produce Exchange,
New Orleans Cotton Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.
Associate Members of
Liverpool Cotton Association.
43-49 Exchange Place,
New York.

Yield 7½ Per Cent.

We recommend the purchase of the Preferred Stock of the

**Knickerbocker
Ice Company**

OF CHICAGO

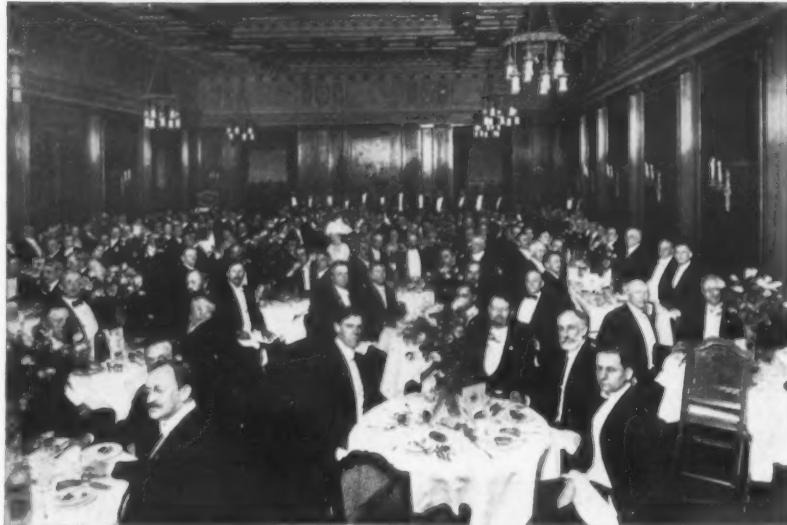
Common Stock, \$4,000,000
Preferred Stock, \$3,000,000
Outstanding Bonds and Notes, \$3,282,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1910 - - \$1,790,231.48
Earnings for the year 1910, \$461,355.56
Average annual net earnings
for last five years, - - \$593,201

The company has paid 6 per cent. dividends for twelve years.

Plant value alone exceeds all outstanding stock and bond issues.

Write for Descriptive Circular A.

Walston H. Brown & Bros.
Members New York Stock Exchange
45-47 Wall Street - New York



BANQUET TO AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION AT ITS RECENT SESSION AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILES

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EVERY reader of this column would like to have the country prosperous. No matter what our politics or creed, we are all happier when the wheels of the factories are humming, the smoke pouring from the chimneys, the farmer harvesting his crops, the workingman enjoying his full dinner pail and the capitalist spending his millions like a drunken sailor or like a high-toned philanthropist, whichever he may be.

This country is going through a great experience. It is young and raw. Some of us have been moving ahead too rapidly. Every foreign visitor tells us that we are in too much of a hurry. Is it a wonder that in the rush of things some things have been done that should have been left undone? Who of us is without his faults? What did the Saviour write with his finger in the sand when the Magdalene caught in the act was brought before him and when the multitude stood about ready to stone her to death? "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

Some of our great corporations became so big that they were inclined to be overbearing. They took advantage of their strength to use it like a giant. The time came when the people rebelled. The people demanded regulation of the corporations and the protection of the weak and struggling from the strong and mighty. The Sherman anti-trust law was one of the results of this agitation. It has been followed by numerous other laws which have placed the railways and the industrial corporations of this country under the strictest kind of supervision. Now we have gone far enough.

Every one who knows anything about the situation is ready to admit that the great corporations and the railways are earnestly striving to obey the law. Some of my cynical readers may exclaim, "Yes, because they have to." I will not enter into a discussion of this subject. It ought to be sufficient to say that the law is obeyed and that there is always greater hope and happiness for those who settle their differences and live in accord than for those who insist on stirring up strife and who rejoice in discord.

After long and weary years of controversy, it has been decided by the highest tribunal in the land that two of the greatest corporations in the world, the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company, must be dissolved under the provisions of the

Sherman anti-trust law. That decision had been awaited with profoundest anxiety by over a thousand other strong corporations, all of whom have stood in jeopardy because of the Sherman law. Now that the court has rendered its decision and that the corporations have publicly declared that the mandate of the court will be strictly obeyed, why not let us have industrial peace?

Why not put an end to further outcry against the industries and the railways of the country? Why not get together with one single purpose of building anew the foundations of our great prosperity which have been crumbling away? Why not send the demagogues, muckrakers and yellow journalists to the rear and march forward toward a new era of general prosperity in which every one shall have his share? We can do this. The time has come to get together and try it. Let politicians fight out their own battles over the tariff, reciprocity and the filling of the offices, and let the people shout for prosperity. It is bound to come.

The American people are accused of being impatient. They have been very patient for some time past. They have seen the golden days of prosperity shadowed by clouds of adversity. Ever since the dark days of the panic of 1907, the people have been patiently waiting the turn in the tide. With golden crops this year the turn should come. With the Sherman anti-trust law defined by the highest court, trust-busting should cease, capital should be encouraged, labor should have a new inspiration and Wall Street should rouse itself from its lethargy.

The conviction had very widely prevailed among thoughtful and experienced bankers that this year would, before its close, see a decided revival in business. They had felt, up to a recent time, that if the crops, and especially corn, wheat and cotton, were normal in yield, nothing could prevent a marked revival in business before fall. There are some who still believe in this cheerful outlook. There are others who are fearful that difficulties may be found in the adjustment of corporation affairs to the requirement of the United States Supreme Court.

During the six months that the court has given to the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies as the period during which they must adjust their affairs to the requirements of the statute, much anxiety must be felt as to the outcome. If this adjustment should prove to be easy of accomplishment and if the trust-busting is stopped, it will mean a great deal to the stock market and to the business interests of the country generally. Meanwhile, a revival of activity in Wall Street is hardly to be expected, but I am still looking for it before the close of this year, if no misfortune should attend the crops.

P. O. B., Galveston, Tex.: I deal only with Wall Street matters and therefore cannot satisfactorily answer your inquiries. I would be very careful about accepting statements from unknown parties if a money consideration is involved.

(Continued on page 683.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

New York Real Estate Security Company
6% GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
\$1,000-\$500 And \$100
NY-RESCO THE KEYSTONE OF ALL Investment is Safety of Principal and Interest

THE payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds issued by this Company is secured by New York Real Estate and Real Estate Mortgages, held in Trust by a Trust Company as Trustee for the exclusive protection of the Bondholders. The deed of Trust also includes every other asset of the Company and the Mortgages and Property it may acquire hereafter.

This is why the Bonds of the New York Real Estate Security Company are being invested in largely by people of moderate means who can ill afford to risk their savings on investments that are only individual promises to pay.

There is now an Exchange in New York for Real Estate Securities, which will increase the opportunity for liquidating such investments without difficulty.

The 6% Gold Mortgage Bonds of the New York Real Estate Security Company are a reliable investment for the man or woman of moderate means and for those who want to receive a conservative interest from investment in New York Real Estate, without the annoyance of direct ownership.

New York Real Estate Security Company

42 Broadway, New York City
Assets \$10,000,000 Capital \$3,950,000
Write for Information—Circular "L. W."

7 1/0 Short-Time Notes
INCREASE YOUR INCOME
2% AMPLE SECURITY
You can obtain safe notes yielding 7 1/0 to 8 1/0 for time your money is actually invested. THIS IS AN INCREASE OF 87 1/0 OVER A 4% INVESTMENT, 50% OVER A 5%, AND 25% OVER A 6% INVESTMENT, A DIFFERENCE WORTH CONSIDERING. Collateral security twice the principal of note, the ratio of which increases during period of loan. Are you aware that when Banks lend money at 6% nominally, they actually receive 7 to 8%? You, as an individual, can do the same. Let me show you how. Send for list of long-established concerns, well rated in Dun and Bradstreet, whose notes I offer in amounts of \$500 and up. Highest references. Free booklet, "A Paradox of Bank Discount."

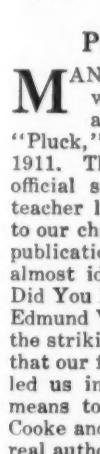
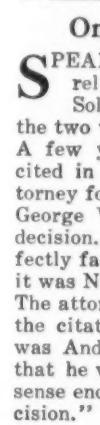
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Formerly National Bank Examiner
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Room 2701, 60 Wall St., N. Y. Established 1904.

High Grade Investment Securities
Bank and Trust Company Stocks
Correspondence Solicited.
S. V. D. WHITE, 60 Broadway, NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE FARMS
There are now only 1500 for sale in the Empire State—one farm for every 200 subscribers to Leslie's Weekly. If you are one who wants to own a first-class improved farm where all conditions ensure wealth, health and happiness send for our specimen list of select N. Y. farm properties now for sale at fair prices and on easy terms. Address:
MCBURNEY, STOCKING & CO.
343 So. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

OUR MONTHLY MARKET LETTER
is recognized as being the most complete publication of its kind. The leading dividend paying Industrial and Mining issues are thoroughly analyzed. In addition to quoting some 900 listed and unlisted stocks, it contains newsy items of interest. A limited number for free distribution. Write to-day for Circular No. 35.
HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
32 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phones 4270-4271 Broad

Wise Advertisers
realize the advantage of having their advertising next to reading matter, because their announcements are not crowded out but are readily seen. Advertisers in Leslie's Weekly have long realized this and their results have proved their judgment. Full information for the asking.
ALLAN C. HOFFMAN,
Advertising Manager.



WHEN C

"Pluck," 1911. The official school teacher laid claim to our children almost idly. Did You know Edmund Wilson the striking that our fathers led us into means to Cooke and real autho

"Its lips make me to thicken."

"The hungry appetite and ratability, and one of the lost my life fee and try

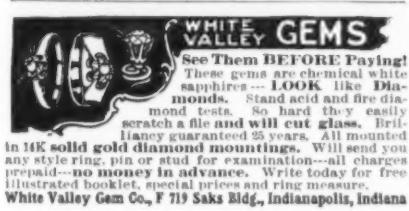
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"All my dizziness, of my bloodability disarray recover. I steadily good appetite health, wh Postum," Battle Cre

Read the

Wellville, reason."

Ever re new one They are human in

Tell Me Your Foot Troubles**One on King Solomon.**

SPEAKER CLARK tells this with a relish: "You all remember King Solomon's decision in the case of the two women who claimed the baby. A few years ago that precedent was cited in a Montana lawsuit and the attorney for the plaintiff said that it was George Washington who rendered that decision. The court said he was perfectly familiar with the case, but that it was Napoleon who made the decision. The attorney for the defense said that the citation was all right, but that it was Andrew Jackson who rendered it, that he was the only man who ever had sense enough to give that kind of a decision."

**Poets Who Borrow.**

MANY of our readers will recall with pleasure the verses which appeared under the caption "Pluck," in our issue of February 2d, 1911. These stanzas were submitted on official school stationery by a school teacher living in Iowa City, Ia. Much to our chagrin, we discovered after the publication of the verses that they were almost identical with the poem, "How Did You Die?" by the well-known poet, Edmund Vance Cooke. We acknowledge the striking similarity and deeply regret that our faith in contributors' ethics has led us into this error. We take this means to extend our apologies to Mr. Cooke and to inform our readers of the real author of "Pluck."

Comes a Time

WHEN COFFEE SHOWS WHAT IT HAS BEEN DOING.

"Of late years coffee has disagreed with me," writes a matron from Rome, N. Y.

"Its lightest punishment being to make me 'loggy' and dizzy, and it seemed to thicken up my blood."

"The heaviest was when it upset my stomach completely, destroying my appetite and making me nervous and irritable, and sent me to my bed. After one of these attacks, in which I nearly lost my life, I concluded to quit the coffee and try Postum."

"It went right to the spot! I found it not only a most palatable and refreshing beverage, but a food as well."

"All my ailments, the 'loginess' and dizziness, the unsatisfactory condition of my blood, my nervousness and irritability disappeared in short order and my sorely afflicted stomach began quickly to recover. I began to rebuild and have steadily continued until now. Have a good appetite and am rejoicing in sound health, which I owe to the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



BANQUET TO PRESIDENT B. F. BUSH OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Given by the St. Louis Business Men's League, May 19.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 682.)

D. Dunkirk, N. Y.: The Ontario Power Co. 6 per cent. gold debentures are a business man's investment but not a gilt edged security.

H. Dayton, O.: I have a very poor opinion of the Buick Oil Company or of any concern which seeks to sell shares on glittering generalities.

M. Sidney, Ia.: I do not regard the shares of the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line in any sense as a good investment.

H. Norwalk, O.: American Cotton Oil and V. Chem. Com. will do better if crops fulfill their expectations, but they are not particularly attractive for a short pull.

L. Wadsworth, Me.: The cooperative plan of the rubber company reads well in the prospectus but the capitalization looks high. Stock in such companies cannot readily be marketed in an emergency.

Semianual, Toledo, O.: The 6 per cent. bonds of the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, pay interest semiannually. The facts are given in their free booklet No. 18. Write to them for a copy.

H. Yazoo City, Miss.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the signal company at one dollar a share, as an investment. I regard it as extremely speculative. It might be difficult to realize on the shares in an emergency.

J. Detroit, Mich.: Any broker will explain to you the method of stock speculation on margins. Farson, Son & Co. are members of the New York Stock Exchange with offices in the First National Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Write them and mention Jasper.

Farm Wanted, Indianapolis, Ind.: The only list of New York farms offered on easy terms that occurs to me is that which McBurney, Stocking & Co. 343 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, are sending out. Any of my readers can have it by dropping a line to that firm for it.

T. Chattanooga, Tenn.: Obviously, many very excellent propositions are seeing the light from day to day, most of them too highly capitalized and all of them requiring time and money to demonstrate their success. As a rule it is well to leave them all alone until this demonstration has been made.

B. Portland, Ore.: The recent disclosures in the Wireless Telephone case which resulted in the conviction of several of the manipulators of United Wireless proved the worthless character of the securities in which these parties dealt. Nobody wants them at any price.

Information, Jacksonville, Fla.: The free booklet on "The Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading" to which you refer is issued by J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Any of my readers can have a copy by dropping a postal to Pierson & Co.

C. Wichita, Kans.: I do not regard the stock of the Denver & Laramie Realty & Mining Cos. as a safe investment, nor that of the Portland Cement Co. Better put your money in something that has a ready market on the New York Stock Exchange, so that if you wish to sell you can realize on it.

Investor, New Orleans, La.: A conservative weekly review of the stock market and of business conditions is published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, for their customers. Any of my readers can have a copy regularly without charge if they will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

Widow, Lowell, Mass.: You will find safety only in investment securities of the best kind. I advise you not to buy any other. Safety is the first requisite for one in your circumstances. Excellent investment securities yielding satisfactory returns are offered by Mr. S. V. D. White, 60 Broadway, New York. Write him for a list of high-grade securities that he especially recommends to his clients.

G. Summittville, N. Y.: The Paint Creek Collieries Co. has a very large area of coal lands in West Virginia. The bonded indebtedness is \$2,300,000 and a sinking fund of five cents a ton on all coal mined is provided for its payment. I have not the last balance sheet. Previous ones indicate a good surplus earned over fixed charges. Bonds of this character are not regarded as safe by all Street securities.

B. Brooklyn, Ind.: The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is quoted daily on the New York Stock Exchange. You can find the quotation in the financial department of your local paper, without doubt. The price varies from day to day. The quotation at this writing is around 120. Par value of the stock is \$50; but the New York quotation is on the basis of 2 shares, as the New York Stock Market deals on the basis of par at 100. There is no preferred stock.

Chance, Nashville, Tenn.: 1. Stocks can be bought on a margin or on installments, making monthly payments. 2. "A few hundred dollars" will do for a starter. Some speculators have begun to operate with as little as \$10 and in an active and rising market have made money. 3. John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of small lots. Write to them for their "Circular No. 110" on odd-lot investments.

X. Y. Z. Saugerties, N. Y.: Until the Tobacco Company's situation, under the decision of the Supreme Court, has been cleared up it would not be wise to sell Havana Tobacco or any other of the collateral securities at a sacrifice. 2. I think well of Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, O. & W., Penn., Missouri Pacific & St. Paul, but it would not be advisable to buy until both the business and the crop outlook was a little more clearly revealed.

M. T., St. Louis, Mo.: The rise of Manhattan Transit stock from less than \$1 to nearly \$4 on the New York curb was due to a report that litigation regarding its rights might be decided in its favor. I called attention a year ago, when this stock was selling at about half a dollar a share, to the fact that if the litigation in which it was involved should turn out in its favor it would offer a good speculative opportunity. It holds a lighting franchise in New York City which has been moribund.

Anxious, Jefferson, Tex.: I certainly do not advise you to put your money in the Dan Patch or any proposition of that character, if you are looking for an investment. Bear in mind that all the glowing promises in the literature you send me are yet to be realized. Buy something that has proved its commercial success and that is paying dividends. The

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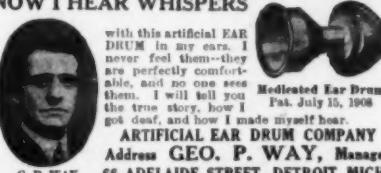
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With this artificial EAR DRUM in my ears, I never feel them—they are perfectly comfortable, and no one sees them. I will tell you the true story, how I got deaf, and how I made myself hear.

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A beautiful lamp for homes, hotels, offices, stores, banks, cafes. Portable, safe; can be turned upside down or rolled on floor without danger or affecting the light. 300 C. P. of soft, brilliant light, one-third cent per hour. Also 300 different styles of lamps and systems.

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Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

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THE IDEAL HAT for Motoring, Boating, Golfing and all general wear. Especially adapted for office, home and travelling use. Practical, Dressy, Light. Made of best quality **PURE SILK**, strictly hand tailored, oiled silk sweat band, weighs one ounce. Colors, Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Gray and White. Price \$1.50—worth every cent of it. State size and color. (NOTE—Ties to match hats, same quality silk, four-in-hands and bows, 50 cents.) Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GILBERT & CO., Decatur, Ill.

Try It Yourself Five Days Free

This simple, practical, accurate computer costs only \$25.00—a fraction of the price of key machine—and does everything they do except print.

Rapid Computer Adding Machine

does its work perfectly in any position—at any angle. You can rest it on any desk or on book page alongside your typewriter, or anywhere. It's a wonder as a saver of time and energy. Capacity, 9,999,999.99. Send for one on 5 days' free trial. If it doesn't do all we claim for it, send it back at our expense. Catalog Free. Attractive proposition to local agents in unoccupied territory.

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Lubricates: Burns Cleanly. Write for Booklet, "The Common Sense of Automobile Lubrication."

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NEW PATENTED LOCKSTITCH
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Bows Shoes,
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THE FINEST
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FOOD VALUE,
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Correspondence invited direct.

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE WIS.

A New Kind of High School

(Continued from page 673.)

He lingered there for some time, listening gravely to the cheerful welcome of the principal, but keeping his weather eye open the while for a victim of class-teacher wrath. But none appeared. Finally he could contain himself no longer.

"Do your teachers never send a girl to the office?" he demanded.

"They most assuredly do," was the hearty reply. "Here comes a 'culprit' now!" And he turned to greet a smiling young girl, who handed him a drawing which she had just completed.

"That's fine!" he said to the girl. Then, turning to his visitor, "Isn't this a great piece of work?"

And, taken completely off his guard, the cold-eyed superintendent almost agreed that it was. "Uh-huh!" was his comment.

But after the girl, smiling happily, had left the office, he said to the principal, "I guess you misunderstood my last question. I—"

"Oh, no, I didn't!" interrupted the principal, with a twinkle in his eye. "You asked me if my teachers ever sent any girls to the office. The answer is, 'Yes—about fifty or sixty a day,' for they report a girl to me every time she does a particularly fine piece of work."

And then the host took pity on his visitor and explained that the discipline of the school was virtually managed by the pupils themselves. He told him how each class was organized with three officers—a captain, a secretary and a housekeeper. And he took him around and showed him how this trio, aided and abetted by a class "policeman," relieve the teacher from all duties except teaching and praising.

And when the superintendent finished his tour of inspection he voluntarily admitted that self-management by the pupils "seemed" practical, anyway, and that a word or two of praise now and then "might not" disrupt a school, after all—which was some admission on his part, considering that it violated that cherished theory stowed away in the canvas suit-case.

Violating cherished theories is an every-day occurrence at the New York Washington Irving High School. You discover that as soon as you enter the building and see this string of greetings extending across the hall:

Welcome Wilkommen Bienvenue
Benvenuto Salve Xaipe

There's a new sensation for you! Imagine being welcomed to school—and in six different languages, too! But there's no doubt about the sincerity of the greeting. You feel it. It's part of the school spirit. It makes no difference whether you are a prospective pupil, a parent, a celebrity or a book agent—the welcome is there for you and you get it. If you want to see this welcome spirit personified, however, go in there some day during the first week of a new term.

They make a gala affair of this opening week, thereby again reversing the usual order of things scholastic. For in most schools the last week of the term—the week before vacation—is the gala one. But that isn't the Washington Irving formula. The idea there is to give the new pupils a good start and to make them feel at home. And to this end the thousand or more newcomers are greeted by a committee of one hundred, composed of girls who formerly attended the various public and private elementary schools which the newcomers have just graduated from. Hence virtually all the new pupils see at least one familiar face as soon as they enter the building. And that helps a lot.

But that is only the beginning. The student committee registers the new pupils, finds out what courses they are going to take—academic, designer's, dressmaker's or commercial—selects the classrooms in which they are to start and then sends one of its members down there with them to introduce them to their class teacher. By this time the more or less dazed newcomers realize that they are up against something new in the school line. And when it gradually dawns upon them that here the school is for the pupils instead of the pupils being for the school, they buckle down at once to outdo the efforts which the upper-class students are always making to add to the school's fame.

The gigantic Welcome Party which is

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INCOME INSURANCE: SOMETHING NEW Liberal, new form, low cost policy issued to men or women, all occupations, ages 16 to 70 years, guarantees an income of \$25 per week for sickness or injuries. \$10,000 Accidental Death, Annual cost \$10. \$2,000 Accidental Death, \$15 weekly for sickness or injuries. Annual cost \$5. GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACCIDENT CO., REGISTRATION DEPT., 5 NO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

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MOTORCYCLES—1911 M. M. Touring Model. Has more good features than all others. Idler, free engine, roller bearings, very powerful, mighty hill climber. Simple, easy to control and handle. Agents wanted. M. M. Company Brockton, Mass.

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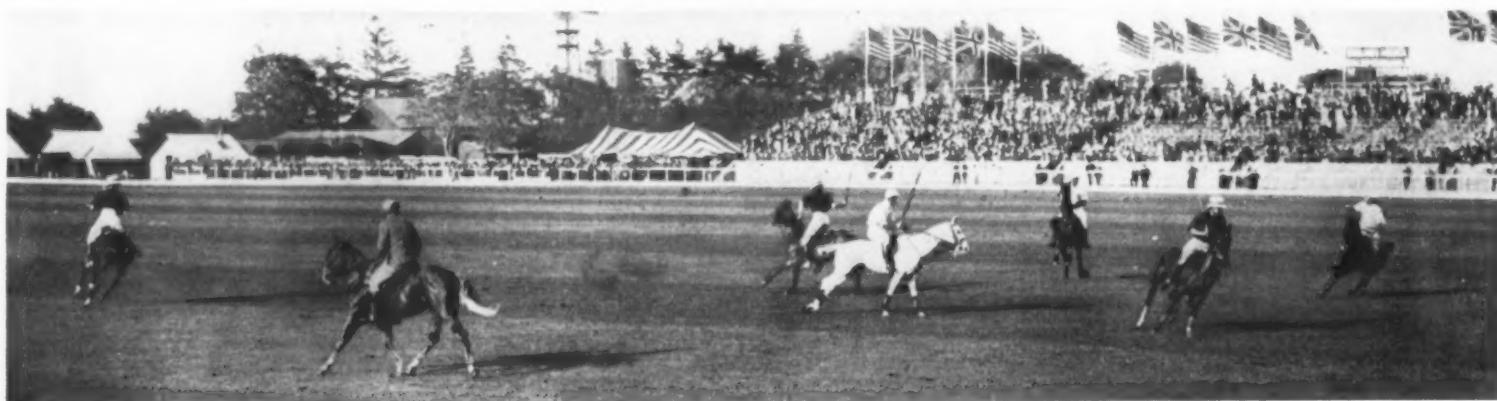


PHOTO BY BOUQUE

NO MORE SPECTACULAR OIL FIRE HAS EVER BEEN SEEN THAN THAT NOW BURNING IN THE CADDO FIELD, THIRTY-THREE MILES NORTH OF SHREVEPORT, LA. FOUR MEN WERE BURNED, ONE FATALLY, WHEN THE NEWLY-DRILLED WELL WAS IGNITED. THIS PICTURE WAS PROCURED WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY BECAUSE OF THE HEAT. NOTE THE GIANT'S HEAD FORMED BY THE SMOKE.

In the World of Sport

Some of the Recent Intercollegiate Champions, the Winner of the Indianapolis Motor Races and the International Hockey Players in Action



THE AMERICAN POLO TEAM WINNING THE FIRST GAME OF THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES WITH THE ENGLISHMEN AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., JUNE 1.
THE SCORE WAS 1½ GOALS TO 3.



BABCOCK, COLUMBIA.
Who made a new intercollegiate record for the pole vault. (12 ft., 8 3/8 in.)



JONES, CORNELL.
Making new intercollegiate record for half mile. 1 min. 54 4/5 sec.



FARRIER, PENNSYLVANIA.
Making six feet in the high jump.



HOLDEN, YALE.
Winner of broad jump. (22 feet, 3 5/8 inches.)



HORNER, MICHIGAN.
Making new intercollegiate record in shot put. (46 feet, 7 1/8 inches.)



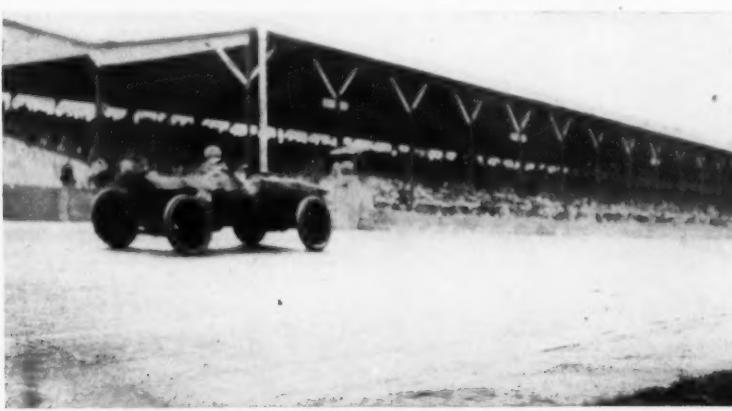
CHISHOLM, YALE, WINNING THE 220-YARD HURDLE.
He also took first place in the 120-yard hurdle.



BERNA, CORNELL, MAKING A NEW AMERICAN RECORD IN THE TWO-MILE RUN.
He ran the distance in nine minutes, twenty-five and one-fifth seconds.



RAY HARROUN, IN HIS MARMON CAR.
Before the start of the 500-mile International Sweepstakes at the Motor Speedway at Indianapolis, Ind., May 30. Ralph Mulford at the wheel of a Lozier was second, and Bruce Brown in a Fiat was third.



HARROUN FLASHING ACROSS THE FINISH LINE AT INDIANAPOLIS.
The winner's time was six hours, forty-one minutes, eight seconds. More than eighty thousand enthusiastic spectators witnessed the race. One mechanician was killed and several were badly injured during the contest.



THE FIRST INTERCOLLEGiate BOAT RACE EVER ROWED AT PRINCETON.
Cornell winning the two-mile contest on May 19. Princeton made a good second and Yale a poor third. This is the first Princeton crew since 1880.

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Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

By R. B. JOHNSTON

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, accessories, routes or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

AGITATIONS against the promiscuous use of the muffler cut-out have been recently started in various parts of the country and all motorists should aid in suppressing this nuisance. The racket of the free exhaust has been responsible for many accidents, as horses have been frightened by the noise when some heedless motor-car driver has suddenly opened his muffler cut-out and raced his engine.

There is seldom any excuse for this too-prevalent practice, which ought to be indulged in only when a car is in a garage or a repair shop. When it is necessary to adjust a carburetor or when the ignition system needs attention, the work can perhaps be done quicker if the cut-out is used. In such cases whoever is making the adjustments will probably save time, as he can tell easier when his task has been finished to his satisfaction.

The fact that many manufacturers do not fit their cars with muffler cut-outs is proof enough that there is no real necessity for their use. Designers of cars, both here and abroad, have been trying for years to eliminate all noise and produce cars that would run as silently as possible. They have done their work well, but heedless drivers in these days often give the impression that they wish their cars to make as much noise as all cars did before gasoline machines had reached their present state.

It is the practice of some drivers, especially those who use their cars in city streets where there are many pedestrians, to use their muffler cut-outs as warning signals. There are some advantages of this plan, but it is still none the less a dangerous one, owing to the almost ever-present likelihood of frightening horses. Horns or some of the numerous mechanical signals are better for this purpose and should be used instead of the muffler cut-out.

The widespread and growing objection to this practically uncalled-for nuisance makes it seem likely that State Legislatures and boards of aldermen will pass laws to stop it, unless the motorists render such action unnecessary by voluntarily putting an end to it. A number of cities now have ordinances against smoking exhausts, which surely do not annoy so many people as the noise from muffler cut-outs. Especially at night, the use of the cut-out is a needless annoyance to a great many men, women and children, and shows a lack of regard for others that no considerate driver should be willing to have charged against motorists as a class.

Motorists who drive their own cars should be very careful to keep oil and grease away from their tires. Men who keep their cars in their own garages or stables ought to be especially careful about allowing oil or grease to get on their tires, as grease softens rubber so that it wears out very rapidly. It is a good plan to wash the tires off every day or so, as the tires will not only look better for the attention, but the danger of oil or grease damaging the casings will thus be practically eliminated.

It will not be necessary for the individual motor-car owner to purchase polished brass or copper pans to keep under a car in a private garage, as cheaper and just as efficient ones of tin or galvanized iron can be bought for much less money. The highly polished floor pans seen under cars in salesrooms are very ornamental, but such elaborate ones are not needed in garages. These pans not only catch any oil or grease that may drip from a car and thus make it an easy matter to keep the rubber-destroying fluid from damaging tire casings, but they also serve the almost equally valuable purpose of keeping the floors cleaner than they would be without the pans.

Among other things connected with driving which is apt to be neglected is reversing or driving a car backward,

says a writer in the *Automobile*. Usually a car is never reversed for more than a few yards at a time and the maneuvering involved requires no great skill. Steering a car when running backward is diametrically opposite to that when running forward. A turn of the wheel to the left steers the car in the opposite direction, to the right, and vice versa. The usual mistake made in reversing is in turning the steering wheel too far and describing zigzags in the road as a result. The autoist should remember that the reverse gear of a sliding change gear should never be engaged until the car has been brought to a full stop.

When tops are kept raised for any length of time, a good deal of dust will accumulate on the upper part, and it is a good plan to sweep this off every week or so. If the dust is allowed to remain on the top it is very likely to discolor it, especially if the dust is of a different hue than the top material. Even though the top and its layer of dust may escape wetting, the car owner ought to have the top swept clean with a broom after every trip over dusty roads, as a motor car with a dusty top presents an odd appearance when its coach work has been washed and the metal work polished. When dust has been gathering for a week or more, a shower will almost surely result in a stained top.

A good many motorists who use metal-studded non-skid tires will fit these tires to both of the rear wheels of their cars. A famous French tire manufacturer declares this is not the proper way to get the most benefit from non-skid tires. His advice to motorists who use non-skid tires is to fit one of the front and one of the rear wheels with the metal-studded casings. The non-skid casings ought not to be both on one side of the car, but should be fitted to opposite sides. If the right rear wheel is fitted with one of the non-skid tires, the other one should be fitted to the left front wheel.

Oil is bad not only for tire casings, but for inner tubes as well. For this reason extra tubes should always be carried in oilcloth bags or cardboard boxes, and never, under any circumstances, shoved into a tool box, where they may come in contact with oily or greasy tools or oil cans. A little care devoted to the proper disposal of spare tubes will repay an automobilist in the greater service he will get from them.

Unless an automobile owner knows a great deal about machinery, it will be best to get and follow the advice of the car manufacturer regarding lubricating oils and greases. The manufacturers make careful and long-continued tests before they adopt any particular make or grade of oil or grease, and as they wish to have their cars give the best possible service to owners, their advice on this subject can be followed without question.

Joe Tracy, the famous racing driver who retired from competitive driving and is now a consulting automobile engineer, declares that many automobile users are too economical with lubricating oil. He says many a good car has worn out long before its time because the driver did not pay the proper amount of attention to keeping its moving parts lubricated. His friends often make joking remarks concerning the amount of oil he uses on his own personal car, but Tracy's usual reply is, "It's much cheaper to buy oil than machinery—and, besides, I don't have to lay my car up every so often while new parts are fitted to it."

R. McM.: I know of no automobile manufacturer in search of "patents for gasoline engines." Any maker would consider a suggested improvement on his engine.

The Great Outdoors Number

of

Success Magazine

We are going to build a big open-air number of **Success Magazine** for August. There will be the usual **Success Magazine**—in fact, better than usual—and then a special thirty-two page magazine besides—on heavy, coated paper—richly illustrated—with articles and pictures of sports, travel, farming, etc., in many states and many lands.

80 Pages in All

and

The Summer Breezes Will Blow Through Every Page

Don't you want to try "Learning to Fly" with Antony H. Jannus, the aviator?—or "Gold Hunting in Panama" with Albert Edwards?—or going "Out of Paris with a Gun" with F. Berkely Smith? You will enjoy "Kingcroft," with its pictures of the California countryside. It is the true story of one family's "return to the land." "The Last Days of the Scarecrow," by William L. Finley, is another important illustrated feature. Richard Le Gallienne contributes a fascinating romantic account of his "Travels with a Junk Man in Arcadia." Then there will be the usual quota of splendid stories and articles, besides many pages of beautifully printed pictures, covering various phases of outdoor life.

The "Great Outdoors" number will be put on sale July 20th. The price per single copy will be 25 cents. The edition will be enlarged according to orders received by July 1st. Place your order now with your newsdealer or carrier; or mail us 25 cents in coin or stamps, and we will mail a copy to you.

A Half Million People Will Read This Great Number

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HIGH LIFE BEER

MILLER - MILWAUKEE

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Early Summer Brides and Maids



MRS. DAVID C. WARING.
Who was Miss Vivienne Gentle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gentle, of Elizabeth, N. J.



MRS. WARING'S BRIDESMAIDS.
Misses Jessie Louerie, Eleanor Milnor, Mrs. Clifford Moore, Mrs. Gilford Jones.



MRS. GUY SCOTT WARREN.
Who was Miss M. du Pont Speed, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of the late Thomas A. Speed.



BRIDESMAIDS OF MRS. REGINALD DUCAT.
The Misses Elizabeth Ducat, Catherine Rice, Mildred Fearn, Mildred Gillet, Mary Bayne. Mrs. Ducat was Miss Louise Chalmers.



BRIDESMAIDS OF BARONESS PODMANEZSKY.
Mrs. Albert S. Church, Misses Alice S. McCutcheon, Jessica Marshall and Marguerite McCutcheon.



MRS. PHILIP LIVINGSTON JONES.
Who was Miss Helen von S. Lucas, daughter of Mrs. Alexander L. Lucas of New York, and her attendants.



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BARONESS PODMANEZSKY.
Who was Miss Virginia Hegeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Hegeman of New York.



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MRS. MORGAN ASHLEY.
Who was Miss Elsie Howland Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. R. Miller, with her attendants.

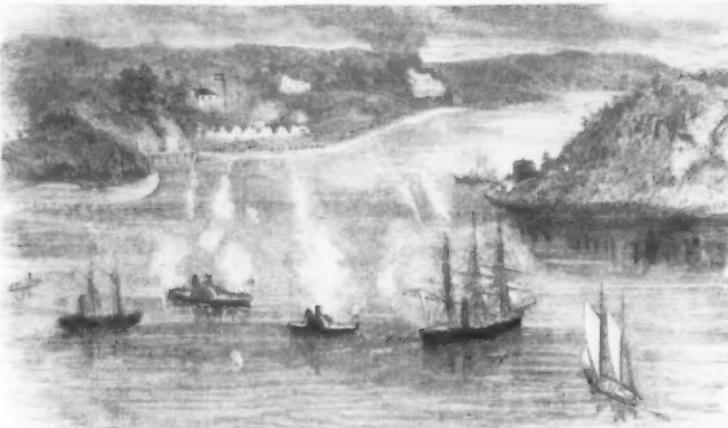
Fifty Years Ago This Week

War Scenes from Leslie's Weekly of June 15, 1861

Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.



Camp Corcoran, on Arlington Heights. The gallant Sixty ninth, N. Y. S. M., digging trenches and erecting breastworks. Company inspection by superior officers. Georgetown in the distance.—*From a sketch by our special artist.*



The attack on the Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek, Potomac River, by the U. S. vessels "Pawnee," "Live Yankee," "Freeborn," "Anacosta" and "Lioness," June 1, 1861.—*Sketched by an officer of the expedition.*

The State of the Nation as It Appeared 50 Years Ago

From Leslie's Weekly of June 15, 1861

ON BOTH sides measures are progressing toward a certain point, which is a deadly conflict between large masses of the Federal and Confederate troops, now moving steadily on from various points toward each other. We know within a few hundreds the force which General Scott is throwing in and toward Virginia; at least a hundred thousand men will, in a few days, be treading the soil of the Old Dominion and threatening Richmond. Where their point of concentration will be, is, of course, a profound secret; but all conjectures seem to point toward Manassas Gap, where, it is supposed, the largest Confederate force is now gathered and where Jefferson Davis and Beauregard are said to be superintending in person. There are many reasons for favoring this movement, as a dislodgment of the Southern troops from that point would completely isolate the army at Harper's Ferry and would open the way up to Richmond.

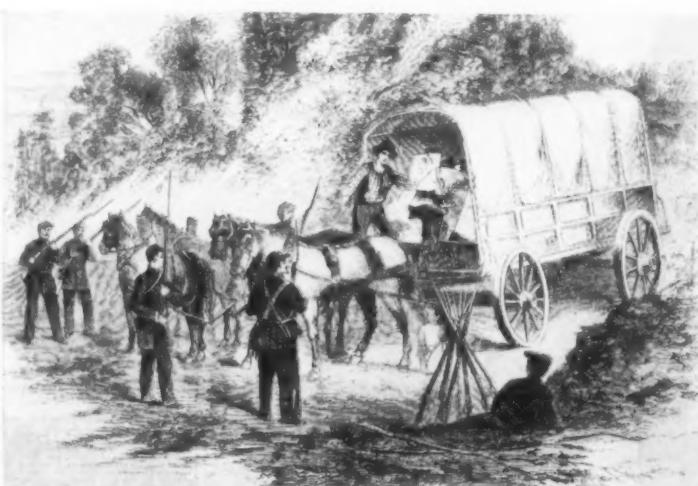
It is impossible to arrive at any cor-

rect statement of the Southern troops now in the field. The amounts vary from forty-five thousand to ninety thousand and one hundred and forty-seven thousand soldiers, armed and equipped. The first estimate is probably as far below as the last is above the truth. Probably, all told, the Southern army will number from eighty to ninety thousand men—a force by no means to be despised.

The policy of the Southern generals is said to be not unanimous. One is for throwing an immense force into Harper's Ferry, a second for concentrating the whole strength upon Manassas Gap, and a third for falling back upon Richmond and there awaiting the approach of the Federal troops.

We dread the result of a meeting of the two armies. The conflict will be obstinate and deadly and a vast amount of bloodshed will be the consequence.

The movement of troops upon Harper's Ferry from the west and from Pennsylvania and from Washington continue without abatement.



Pennsylvania troops searching wagons for contraband goods, on the Frederick Road, Maryland.

From a sketch by our special artist.



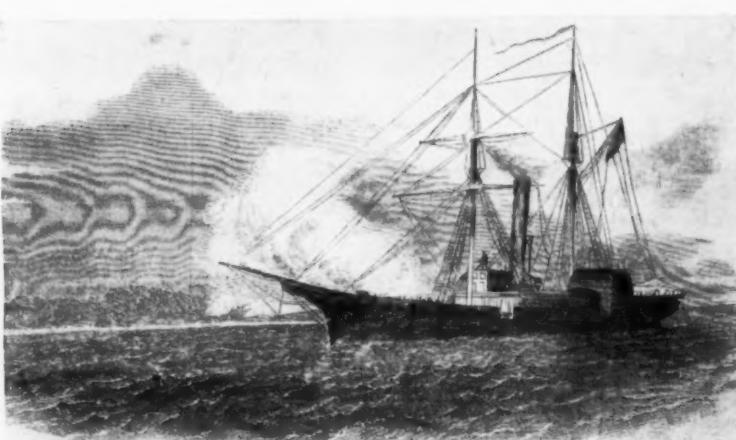
Encampment of the Vermont Regiment at Newport News.
From a sketch by our special artist.



Erecting stockades at Newport News by the Federal troops.
From a sketch by our special artist.



Section of the breastworks at Camp Butler. Party of the fourth Massachusetts Regiment working in the trenches at Newport News.



The "Harriet Lane" engaging a battery at Pit's Point, on the Nansemond River, opposite Newport News.—*From a sketch by our special artist who witnessed the action.*

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